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New York Historical Society. Pamphlets

THE

CHARTER AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REVISED JANUARY, 1858

WITH A LIST OF MEMBERS.

NEW YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.
MDCCCLXII.

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Henry B. Napoleon

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Officers of the Society 1858.

At a meeting of the NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, held at the Library, on Tuesday Evening, the 2d March, 1858, Mr. MOORE offered the following resolution submitted by the Executive Committee, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the By-Laws adopted by the Society, January 5th, 1858, be referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to have prepared and printed, in pamphlet form, the original Act of Incorporation of the Society, the Act of 1826 reviving that Act, the Act of 1846, reviving and amending the original Act of Incorporation, the existing Act of Incorporation as revived and amended, the Act of 1856, to exempt the Library edifice and site from sale under execution, the By-Laws, and a list of officers and members of the Society.

Extract from the Minutes.

ANDREW WARNER,
Recording Secretary.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, held at the Library, on Tuesday Evening, March 16th, 1858, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the subject of a new edition of the Charter and By-Laws of the Society and the Register of Members, be referred to the President, Recording Secretary, and Librarian, with power.

Extract from the Minutes.

GEORGE H. MOORE,
Secretary.

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Officers of the Society 1862.

PRESIDENT,

LUTHER BRADISH, LL.D.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT,

THOMAS DE WITT, D. D.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,

EDWARD ROBINSON, D. D.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,

SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D.

RECORDING SECRETARY,

ANDREW WARNER.

TREASURER,

BENJAMIN H. FIELD.

LIBRARIAN,

GEORGE HENRY MOORE.



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ROMEYN BRODBEAD,
ERASTUS C. BENEDICT,
BENJAMIN R. WINTHROP,
GEORGE FOLSOM,
WILLIAM CHAUNCEY,
BENJAMIN W. BONNEY.

GEORGE H. MOORE, SECRETARY.

[The Officers of the Society are members, *ex officio*, of the Executive Committee.]

COMMITTEE ON THE FINE ARTS.

ABRAHAM M. COZZENS, CHAIRMAN.
JONATHAN STURGES,
ANDREW WARNER,
WILLIAM J. HOPPIN.
HAMILTON FISH,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL.

ANDREW WARNER, SECRETARY.

[The President, Librarian, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, are members, *ex officio*, of the Committee on the Fine Arts.]

ORIGINAL ACT OF INCORPORATION.

AN ACT

*To incorporate the New-York Historical Society : Passed
February 10th, 1809.*

WHEREAS, the persons hereinafter named, and others, have formed themselves into an association under the name of "The New-York Historical Society," for the purpose of discovering, procuring, and preserving whatever may relate to the natural, civil, literary, and ecclesiastical history of the United States in general, and of this State in particular, and have presented a petition to the Legislature to be incorporated, that thereby such, the purpose and design of the said Society, may be the more effectually subverted and promoted ;

Therefore,

1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY. That Egbert Benson, Brockholst Livingston, Benjamin Moore, Samuel Miller, William Johnson, Samuel L. Mitchell, David Hosack, John M. Mason, DeWitt Clinton, John McKesson, Anthony Bleecker, Charles Wilkes, John Pintard, and John Forbes, and their associates, who now are, and such other persons as shall hereafter become members of the said Society, shall be, and are hereby ordained, constituted and declared a body corporate and politic, in fact

and name, by the name of "The New-York Historical Society," and that by such name they and their successors forever hereafter shall and may have succession, and by the same name be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, and matters whatsoever; and that they and their successors may have a common seal, and the same break, alter, change, and renew at their pleasure, and by the same shall be forever hereafter capable in the law to purchase, take, hold, receive, and enjoy, to them and their successors, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels or estate, real or personal, of whatever nature or quality in fee simple, for life or lives, or for years, or in any other manner whatsoever: *Provided always*, that the yearly income or value of the said real or personal estate, do not at any time exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, current money of the State of New-York.

2. AND IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ENACTED, That they and their successors by the same name, shall have power and authority to give, grant, bargain, sell, demise, release, and convey to others the whole or any part of such real or personal estate on such terms, and in such manner and form as the said Society may deem eligible to subserve and promote such, the purpose and design of the said Society, and that they and their successors shall have power, from time to time, to abolish any of the offices or appointments hereinafter mentioned, and create others in their room, with such powers and duties as they may think fit to confer and prescribe, and shall have power from time to time to make, constitute, ordain, and establish such constitutions, by-laws, ordinances and regulations as they shall judge proper for the election of officers, the election and admission of new members, for the government and regulation of the officers and members, for fixing the times and places of the meetings of the said corporation, and for conducting, regulating, and managing all the affairs and business of the said corporation, and the same from time to time to alter, change, re-

peal, revoke, and annul at their pleasure; and that the constitution and by-laws, rules and regulations of the said Society heretofore made and adopted, and now existing, shall and may remain in force until altered or repealed by the said corporation: *Provided*, that such by-laws, constitutions and regulations made or to be made by the said corporation shall not be repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States or of this State.

3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the officers of the said Society, until otherwise ordained by the said corporation, shall consist of one President, two Vice-Presidents, a Correspondent Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, a Librarian, and standing Committee of seven members, and that until the next annual meeting of the said Society, and until others shall be chosen in their places, the present officers and committees last appointed by the said Society, shall be and continue respectively the officers of the said corporation.

4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this act shall be and is hereby declared to be a public act, and shall be construed most favorably to subserve and promote such, the purpose and design of the said Society, and that no misnomer of the said corporation, in any deed, will, testament, gift, grant, demise, or other instrument of contract or conveyance, shall vitiate or defeat the same, *Provided* the said corporation shall be sufficiently described to show the intention of the parties.

5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this act shall be and remain in full force for the term of fifteen years: *Provided, nevertheless*, that in case the aforesaid Society shall at any time appropriate their, or any part of their funds to any purpose or purposes other than those contemplated by this act, and shall be thereof convicted by due course of law, that thenceforth the said corporation shall cease and determine, and the estate, real and personal, whereof it may be seized and possessed, shall vest in the people of this State.

REVIVAL
OF THE
ACT OF INCORPORATION.

AN ACT

For renewing and continuing in force an Act entitled, "an Act to incorporate the New-York Historical Society." Passed February 10, 1809. Passed February 10, 1826.

1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, That the act entitled, "an Act to incorporate the New-York Historical Society," passed February 10, 1809, shall be and the same is hereby revived and extended and continued in force until the tenth day of February, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine: And the said act shall be taken and considered to have been in full force and effect, since the time of the passing thereof, in the same manner as if the same had not expired by its own limitation.

2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the officers last appointed by the said Society or Corporation, pursuant to the provisions of the said act shall be, and continue to be, officers of the said Corporation, till others shall be duly chosen in their respective places: And the estate and property which the said Society or Corporation may have legally acquired, or which they may legally hold, pursuant to the said act, they may continue to hold, and may convey and dispose of the same, in the same manner as if the said act had always continued in full force and effect.

REVIVAL AND AMENDMENT
OF THE
ACT OF INCORPORATION:

AN ACT

To revive and continue in force an Act entitled, "an Act to incorporate the New-York Historical Society," Passed February 10, 1809, and to amend the same. Passed February 2, 1846. By a two-third vote.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

1. The Act entitled, "an Act to incorporate the New-York Historical Society," Passed February 10th, 1809, is hereby revived and continued in force.

2. The said act so revived and continued in force, is hereby amended by striking out at the end of the first section thereof the words, "Provided always that the yearly income, or value of the said real or personal estate, do not at any time exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, current money of the State of New-York;" and inserting in the place thereof the words: "but the clear yearly income of the said real and personal estate, over and above the Library and collections of the said Society, shall not at any time exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars."

3. The said revived act is hereby further amended, by striking out in the fifth line of the third section thereof the words, "A Correspondent Secretary," and inserting in the

place thereof the words, "a foreign corresponding secretary, and domestic corresponding secretary."

4. The said revived act is hereby further amended, by striking out in the first part of the fifth section thereof the words, "That this act shall be and remain in full force for the term of fifteen years: provided nevertheless."

5. The Legislature may at any time alter or repeal this act.

6. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE CHARTER.

*The Charter of the New-York Historical Society, as revived,
continued in force and amended, February 2d, 1846.*

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named, and others, have formed themselves into an Association under the name of "The New-York Historical Society," for the purpose of discovering, procuring, and preserving whatever may relate to the natural, civil, literary, and ecclesiastical history of the United States in general, and of this State in particular, and have presented a petition to the Legislature to be incorporated, that thereby such, the purpose and design of the said Society, may be the more effectually subserved and promoted;

Therefore,

§ I. BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTED IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, That Egbert Benson, Brockholst Livingston, Benjamin Moore, Samuel Miller, William Johnson, Samuel L. Mitchell, David Hosack, John M. Mason, DeWitt Clinton, John McKesson, Anthony Bleecker, Charles Wilkes, John Pintard, and John Forbes, and their associates, who now are, and such other persons as shall hereafter become members of the said Society, shall be, and are hereby ordained, constituted, and declared a body corporate and politic, in fact and name, by the name of "The New-York Historical Society," and that by such name they and their successors forever hereafter shall and may have succession; and by the

same name be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, and matters whatsoever; and that they and their successors may have a common seal, and the same break, alter, change, and renew at their pleasure, and by the same be forever hereafter capable in the law to purchase, take, hold, receive, and enjoy, to them and their successors, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels or estate, real and personal, of whatever nature or quality, in fee simple, for life or lives, or for years, or in any other manner whatsoever; but the clear yearly income of the said real and personal estate, over and above the Library and collections of the said Society, shall not at any time exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars.

§ II. AND IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ENACTED, That they and their successors, by the same name, shall have power and authority to give, grant, bargain, sell, demise, release, and convey to others, the whole or any part of such real or personal estate, on such terms, and in such manner and form as the said Society may deem eligible to subserve and promote such, the purpose and design of the said Society; and that they and their successors shall have power, from time to time, to abolish any of the offices or appointments hereinafter mentioned, and create others in their room, with such powers and duties as they may think fit to confer and prescribe, and shall have power from time to time to make, constitute, ordain and establish such constitutions, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as they shall judge proper for the election of officers, the election and admission of new members, for the government and regulation of the officers and members, for fixing the times and places of the meetings of the said corporation, and for conducting, regulating, and managing all the affairs and business of the said corporation; and the same from time to time to alter, change, repeal, revoke, and annul at their pleasure; and that the constitution and by-laws, rules and regulations of the said Society heretofore made and adopted, and now existing,

shall and may remain in force until altered or repealed by the said corporation : provided that such by-laws, constitutions and regulations, made or to be made by the said corporation, shall not be repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States, or of this State.

§ III. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, that the officers of the said Society, until otherwise ordained by the said corporation, shall consist of one President, two Vice-Presidents, a Foreign Corresponding Secretary, a Domestic Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, a Librarian, and standing Committee of seven members ; and that until the next annual meeting of the said Society, and until others shall be chosen in their places, the present officers and committees last appointed by the said Society shall be and continue respectively the officers of the said corporation.

§ IV. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, that this act shall be and is hereby declared to be a public act, and shall be construed most favorably to subserve and promote such, the purpose and design of the said Society, and that no misnomer of the said corporation, in any deed, will, testament, gift, grant, demise, or other instrument of contract or conveyance, shall vitiate or defeat the same : provided the said corporation shall be sufficiently described to show the intention of the parties.

§ V. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, that in case the aforesaid Society shall at any time appropriate their, or any part of their funds to any purpose or purposes, other than those contemplated by this act, and shall be thereof convicted by due course of law, that thenceforth the said corporation shall cease and determine, and the estate, real and personal, whereof it may be seized and possessed, shall vest in the people of this State.

§ VI. The Legislature may at any time alter or repeal this act.

§ VII. This act shall take effect immediately.

ACT OF EXEMPTION.

*An Act to exempt the Library edifice and site of the New-York Historical Society from sale under execution.
Passed April 12, 1856.*

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, REPRESENTED
IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS :

§ 1. In case the "New-York Historical Society," in the City of New-York, shall by voluntary contributions of its members and others, raise sufficient money for the purchase of a site in the City of New-York, and the erection thereon of a suitable fire-proof building for the reception and preservation of the library and collections, and for the general uses of said Society, and shall appropriate said moneys for such purpose, then such site and the building which may be erected thereon, shall be exempt from sale on execution for debts hereafter contracted by said Society, so long as such site shall be used by such Society; but such exemption shall not extend to any debt contracted for the erection of such building.

§ 2. The said New-York Historical Society shall not encumber said property by mortgage or otherwise.

§ 3. To entitle any property to the exemption specified in this Act, the said Society shall execute a declaration of the uses of said property, with a particular description of the same, which shall be recorded in the office of the register of the City and County of New-York; but no property

shall, by virtue of this act, be exempt from sale for non-payment of taxes and assessments, or for debt contracted for the purchase thereof, or prior to the recording of the aforesaid declaration.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

BY-LAWS.

NAME.

I. The name of this Society is, "The New-York Historical Society."

OBJECT.

II. The object of the Society is to discover, procure, and preserve whatever may relate to the natural, civil, literary, and ecclesiastical history of the United States in general, and of the State of New-York in particular.

MEMBERS.

III. The Society shall consist of Resident, Corresponding, and Honorary Members. Resident Members shall be persons residing in the City of New-York, or its immediate vicinity within this State. Corresponding and Honorary Members shall be persons residing elsewhere; and not more than twelve Honorary Members shall be elected in any one year. Resident Members, upon removing from this City or its immediate vicinity, and on giving notice thereof to the Recording Secretary, shall thereafter be Corresponding Members; and, in like manner, Corresponding Members, upon coming to reside in this City or its immediate vicinity, shall cease to be Corresponding Members; and, upon giving the like notice, shall thereafter be Resident Members.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

IV. Members shall be elected as follows: The candidates shall be proposed publicly at a meeting of the Society by a member thereof; and the nominations, together with the name of the member making them, shall be entered on the minutes, and be referred to the Executive Committee. The Reports of that Committee recommending candidates for election, shall be openly read to the Society, at a meeting subsequent to that at which the nominations were made; and if any member demand a ballot, the election shall be by ballot, and three black balls shall exclude. If no ballot be demanded, the candidates, so recommended, shall be declared duly elected members of the Society.

FEES AND DUES.

V. Each resident member shall, on admission, pay ten dollars as an initiation fee and dues for the current year; and annually thereafter, five dollars as dues; or, in lieu thereof, a Life-membership fee of fifty dollars, as a commutation for all regular dues and fees. Should any resident member, other than a life-member, fail to pay the said fees and dues for two years successively, or at any time refuse to pay the same, the Executive Committee shall erase his name from the list of members, and he shall no longer be a member of the Society.

OFFICERS.

VI. The Officers of the Society are—

- A PRESIDENT,
- A FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT,
- A SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,
- A FOREIGN CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
- A DOMESTIC CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
- A RECORDING SECRETARY,
- A TREASURER, AND
- A LIBRARIAN.

They shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall hold their offices respectively for one year, and until others shall be chosen in their places.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

VII. The officers above-named, together with seven other members, to be appointed annually by the President, shall constitute a standing Committee, to be called "The Executive Committee."

COMMITTEE ON THE FINE ARTS.

VIII. The President, Librarian, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, together with six other members, to be appointed annually by the President, shall constitute a standing Committee, to be called "The Committee on the Fine Arts."

ANNUAL MEETING.

IX. The Society shall hold an annual meeting on the first Tuesday of January in each and every year hereafter, at which a general election of officers by ballot shall take place. In such election, a majority of the ballots given for any officer shall constitute a choice: but if, on the first ballot, no person shall receive such majority, then a further balloting shall take place, in which a plurality of votes given for any officer shall determine the choice.

Whenever the first Tuesday of January shall be the first day of January, the annual meeting above provided for shall be held on the Wednesday next following.

VACANCIES.

X. If a vacancy shall happen in any of the offices of the Society, it may be filled by special election, at a stated meeting of the Society; and the person so elected to fill a vacancy, shall hold his office for the unexpired term of his immediate predecessor in office, and until another shall be elected in his place. Vacancies in Committees shall be

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the government has been unable to
the people of the country.

THE SECOND

The second of these is the fact that the
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the people of the country.

THE THIRD

The third of these is the fact that the
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THE FOURTH

The fourth of these is the fact that the
the government has been unable to
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The fifth of these is the fact that the
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the people of the country.

filled immediately on their occurrence, and in the manner of the original appointment of the Committee.

STATED AND SPECIAL MEETINGS.

XI. The Society shall meet statedly for the transaction of business at its Library, on the first Tuesday in every month, unless otherwise specially ordered. But the President, or, in his absence, either of the Vice-Presidents, may, and upon the written request of any five members, shall call a special meeting, giving three days' notice thereof, to be published in at least two public newspapers, printed in the City of New York.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

XII. At the stated meetings of the Society, the following shall be the order of business :

1. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Reports and communications from officers of the Society.
3. Reports of the Executive and other standing Committees.
4. Reports of special Committees.
5. Election of members previously proposed.
6. Nomination of new members.
7. Papers read, and addresses delivered, before the Society.
8. Miscellaneous business.

ANNIVERSARY.

XIII. On the third Tuesday of November in each year, being the anniversary of the founding of the Society, there shall be an address delivered before the Society by the President, or some other person to be appointed for that purpose by the Executive Committee.

QUORUM.

XIV. At all meetings of the Society, twenty-one members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

XV. The President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or, in their absence, a Chairman *pro tempore*, shall preside at all meetings of the Society, and shall have a casting vote. He shall preserve order, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Society. He shall also appoint all Committees authorized by the Society, unless otherwise specially ordered.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

XVI. The Corresponding Secretaries shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society. They shall, at every meeting of the Society, report such letters and communications as they may have received; they shall prepare all letters to be written in connection with the business or objects of the Society, and transmit the same; but the Society may appoint a Committee to prepare a letter or letters, on any special occasion. They shall notify all members of their election, and of such other matters as they shall be directed by the Society; and shall transmit to them their proper diplomas, or certificates of membership. They shall keep, in suitable books to be provided for that purpose, true copies of all letters written on behalf of the Society; and shall carefully preserve said copies and the originals of all letters and communications received, and shall deposit the same in the Library.

The duties of the Foreign Corresponding Secretary shall be limited to the correspondence with individuals or associate bodies in foreign countries; and those of the Domestic Corresponding Secretary shall, in like manner, be confined to the United States, except that, in the absence of either of these officers, or during a vacancy in either office, its

duties shall be performed by the remaining incumbent, until such absence shall terminate, or the vacancy be supplied.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

XVII. The Recording Secretary shall have the charge of the Seal, Charter, By-Laws, and Records of the Society. He, together with the presiding officer, shall certify all acts of the Society. He shall, under the direction of the President, or either of the Vice-Presidents, give due notice of the time and place of all meetings of the Society, and attend the same. He shall keep fair and accurate records of all the proceedings and orders of the Society; and shall give notice to the several officers, and to the Executive and other Committees, of all votes, orders, resolves, and proceedings of the Society, affecting them or appertaining to their respective duties.

TREASURER.

XVIII. The Treasurer shall collect and keep the funds and securities of the Society; and so often as these funds shall amount to one hundred dollars, they shall be deposited in some Bank in this City to the credit of "The New-York Historical Society," and shall be drawn thence on the check of the Treasurer, for the purposes of the Society only. Out of these funds, he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society, or by the Executive Committee. He shall keep a true account of his receipts and payments; and, at each annual meeting, render the same to the Society, when a Committee shall be appointed to audit his accounts.

XIX. If from the annual report of the Treasurer there shall appear to be a balance against the Treasury, no appropriation of money shall be made for any object but the necessary current expenses of the Society, until such balance shall be paid.

LIBRARIAN.

XX. The Librarian, in connection with the Executive Committee, and the Committee on the Fine Arts, shall have

the charge and superintendence of the Library, and the care and arrangement of the books, manuscripts, and other articles belonging to the Society. He shall cause to be prepared and kept, a proper catalogue and list of the same. He shall acknowledge the receipt of donations to the Society in his department. He shall expend in the purchase of books and other articles, and for their safe keeping and preservation, with the approbation of the said Committees, such sums of money as shall from time to time be appropriated for that purpose, and report thereon to the Society. He shall, at least once in each year, render his accounts for such purchases and expenditures, to the Treasurer for settlement, and shall further make to the Society, at each annual meeting, a full report on the condition and progress of the Library and collections. He shall have power to employ, at a salary to be fixed by the Executive Committee, an Assistant Librarian, who shall be under his direction, and perform such duties as he may assign; and who, during the hours at which the Library is open, shall be always present.

LIBRARY REGULATIONS.

XXI. The following shall be the regulations for the use of the Library :

1. No book or manuscript shall at any time be lent to any person to be removed from the Library.
2. No Manuscript in the Library, nor any paper read before the Society and deposited in its archives, shall be published, except by the direction of the Society, or with the consent of the Executive Committee.
3. The hours during which the Library shall be open, shall be determined, from time to time, by the Executive Committee.
4. During such hours, any member of the Society may have free access to consult any book or manuscript, except such as may be designated by the Executive Committee, and to make extracts from the same under the authority of the Librarian. Any

person, not a member, may obtain the like privilege of consultation from the President or Librarian, if known to them, or upon the recommendation of some other member, to whom the applicant is known. But no person, not a member, shall be permitted to make extracts from the manuscripts of the Society, excepting the donors or depositors of the same, without special authority from the Executive Committee.

5. It shall be the duty of the Librarian, or his Assistant, to report to the Executive Committee any injury done to any book or manuscript by any person consulting the same; and the said Committee may, at their discretion, lay such Reports before the Society. For any such injury, the person doing it shall make such pecuniary compensation as the said Committee shall judge proper; and if he be not a member, the Committee shall have power to prohibit him from further access to the Library.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

XXII. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to solicit and receive donations for the Society; to recommend plans for promoting its objects; to digest and prepare business; to authorize the disbursement and expenditure of unappropriated moneys in the Treasury, for the payment of salaries, current expenses, fitting up the Library, the ordinary purchase of books, binding, printing, and other necessary outlays. They shall have power to appoint a Janitor and Porter; and to prescribe their duties, and fix their salaries. They shall, in connection with the Librarian, have charge of the arrangement and regulation of the Library and collections: and shall have authority at any time to examine into the condition of the same, and into the state of the finances: as also generally to superintend the interests of the Society, and execute all such duties as may from time to time be committed to them by the Society. At each

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creation of man. The second part
is the history of the people of the
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annual meeting of the Society, they shall make a general report. Except during the summer vacation of the Society, they shall meet statedly for the transaction of business, once at least, in every month; and if any member of the Committee, not an officer of the Society, shall be absent from its meetings for three successive months, without reasons therefor satisfactory to the Committee, his place on the Committee shall be vacated, which fact shall be reported by the Committee to the Society.

At all meetings of the Executive Committee, five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

COMMITTEE ON THE FINE ARTS.

XXIII. The Committee on the Fine Arts shall have the arrangement and general direction of the Society's Gallery of Art. They shall decide upon the admission into the Gallery of objects of art, and determine their position therein. They shall, subject to the approval of the Society, make such special rules and regulations in regard to the Gallery, as they may think necessary for its preservation, proper use, and enjoyment; and shall devise and present plans for its extension and improvement.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS ON COMMITTEES.

XXIV. All Committees of the Society, other than the Executive Committee, and the Committee on the Fine Arts, shall be composed of three members, unless otherwise specially ordered.

ALTERATION OF BY-LAWS.

XXV. No alteration in the By-Laws of the Society shall be made, unless such alteration shall have been openly proposed at a previous meeting, and entered on the minutes, with the name of the member proposing the same; and shall be adopted by a majority of the members present at a stated meeting of the Society.

MEMBERS

OF THE

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

JANUARY, 1862.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

*Alden, Timothy,	Massachusetts	1810
Allen, William,	"	1810
*Adams, John,	"	1813
*Adams, John Quincy,	"	1813
Austin, David,	Connecticut	1813
Austin, Henry,		1817
Anderson, Andrew,	Scotland	1818
*Allston, Washington,	Massachusetts	1819
Aspinwall, Thomas,	England	1819
*Adams, Jasper,	South Carolina	1836
Arfwedson, C. David,	Stockholm	1840
Alexander, James Edward,	England	1842
Antinori, C. Vincenzo,	Italy	1842
Amici, Vincenzo,	"	1842
Amici, C. Giovanni B.,	"	1842
Arista, Mariano,	Mexico	1842
*Bard, Samuel,	New York	1810
*Brown, Charles Brockden,	Pennsylvania	1810
*Buckminster, Joseph S.,	Massachusetts	1810
Bozman, John Leeds,	Maryland	1811
*Buchan, Earl of,	Scotland	1813
*Banks, Sir Joseph,	England	1813
*Bostock, John,	"	1813
*Bloomfield, Joseph,	New Jersey	1813
*Boudinot, Elias,	"	1813
*Boudinot, Elisha,	"	1813
*Bentley, William,	Massachusetts	1813
*Beck, Theodorice Romeyn,	New York	1813
*Bradford, Alden,	Massachusetts	1813
Bradbury, John,	England	1816
*Brown, Jacob,	Washington, D. C.	1817

*Brewster, David,	Edinburgh, Scotland	1817
Busby, Charles A.,	London, England	1817
*Brackenridge, Henry W.,		1817
*Blatchford, Samuel,		1818
*Botta, Carlo,	Italy	1818
*Brown, Francis,	New Hampshire	1819
Binney, Horace,	Pennsylvania	1819
*Bowditch, Nathaniel,	Massachusetts	1821
*Beck, Lewis C.,		1821
Birdseye, Victory,	New York	1827
Barstow, Gamaliel H.,	"	1827
Buckline, David W.,	"	1827
Bancroft, George,	"	1839
Bethune, George W.,	Pennsylvania	1839
Blythe, Calvin,	"	1839
Barlow, Timothy,	Illinois	1840
Bacon, Leonard,	Connecticut	1840
Brignole di Brunnhoff, John,	Italy	1842
Burci, Charles,	"	1842
Berrien, John McPherson,	Georgia	1844
Baldwin, Roger S.,	New Haven, Conn.	1846
Barnet, Jacob,	Cincinnati, Ohio	1849
Barrundia, José,	San Salvador, C. A.	1852
Buchanan, James,	Pennsylvania	1855
Bowring, Sir John,	England	1858
Bryant, William Cullen,	New York	1860
*Clinton, George,	New York	1810
*Correa de Serra, Jose,	Portugal	1813
*Clark, Adam,	England	1813
Chisholm, Colin,	"	1813
*Cooper, Thomas,	Pennsylvania	1813
Coffin, Charles,	Tennessee	1813
Cogswell, Joseph,	Massachusetts	1813
Carmichael,	Mississippi	1816
Cogswell, Joseph G.,	Massachusetts	1816
Cochran, William,	Nova Scotia	1817
*Chauncey, Isaac,		1818
Chase, Philander,	Ohio,	1818
Corsini, Prince,		1819
*Carter, Nathaniel H.,	New Hampshire	1819
Chauncey, Charles,	Connecticut	1819
Croswell, Edwin,	New York	1827
Carroll, Charles H.,	"	1827
*Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton,	Maryland	1828
Cushing, Caleb,	Massachusetts	1837
*Channing, William E.,	"	1839
*Cogswell, William,	"	1840
Condit, John S.,	New Jersey	1841
Carrillo, Cruz Don E.,	Yucatan	1843
Cass, Lewis,	Michigan	1844
Cogswell, Jonathan,	Connecticut	1844
Clarkson, Thomas,	England	1844
*Cochrane, Andrew W.,	Quebec	1846
*Choate, Rufus,	Boston, Mass.	1852

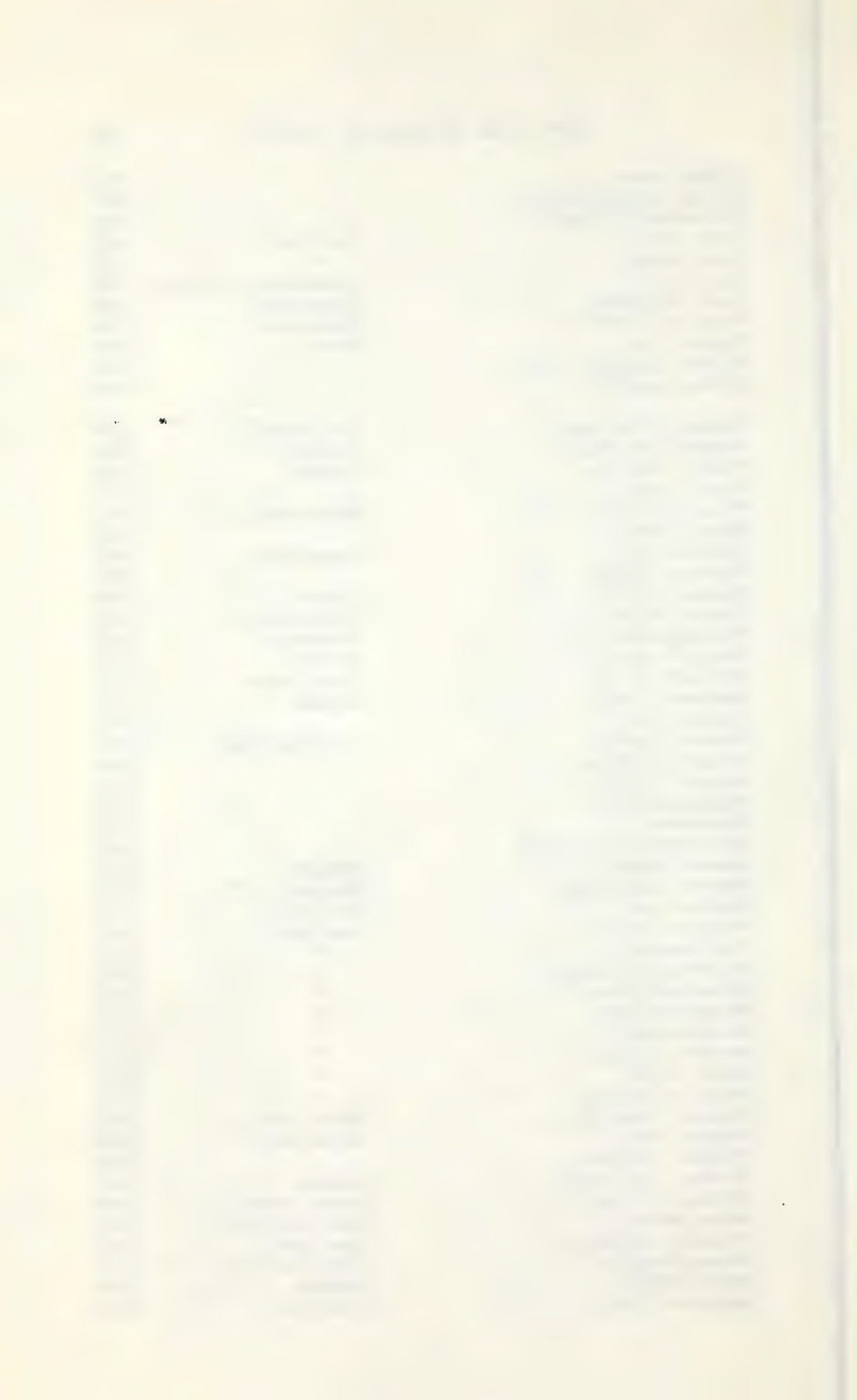
Clark Myron H.,	New York	1855
Capponi, Marquis Gino,	Florence	1858
*Davis, John,	Massachusetts	1810
*Dwight, Timothy,	Connecticut	1810
*Duer, William A.,	New York	1813
Duncan, Andrew, jr.,	England	1813
De Lisle, Alire R.,	France	1813
Dunbar, Elijah,	New Hampshire	1813
Davidson, Richard,	Mississippi	1816
Dickerson, Mahlon,	New Jersey	1816
Dewar, Henry,	Scotland	1817
*Duponceau, Peter S.,	Pennsylvania	1819
Dinsmore, Silas,	New Hampshire	1819
Durand, A. B.,	New York	1821
*Dalhousie, Earl of,	Scotland	1823
Drake, Samuel G.,	Massachusetts	1838
Dunn, Henry,	England	1839
Davies, C. S.,	Maine	1841
Dod, Albert B.,	New Jersey	1841
Davidson, Robert,	"	1843
Day, Thomas,	Connecticut	1843
Dix, John A.,	New York	1848
*Eliot, John,	Massachusetts	1810
*Ebeling, Christoph Daniel,	Hamburg	1816
*Eddy, Samuel,	Rhode Island	1819
Edelcrantz, Baron,	Stockholm	1821
Evans, David E.,	New York	1827
Everett, Edward,	Massachusetts	1839
Elton, Romeo,	Rhode Island	1839
*Freeman, James,	Massachusetts	1810
*French, Jonathan,	New Hampshire	1813
Franklin, William T.,	England	1816
Fromentin, Eligius,	Louisiana	1818
Ferdinand III. of Tuscany,	Tuscany	1819
Fossombrini, Vittoria,		1819
*Farmer, John,	New Hampshire	1819
Featherstonehaugh, G. W.,	England	1821
Fine, John,	New York	1827
Foote, E. T.,	"	1827
Flagg, Azariah C.,	"	1827
Fenner, James,	Rhode Island	1828
Felt, Joseph B.,	Massachusetts	1839
Friederichstahl, Le Chev.,	Vienna,	1840
Force, Peter,	Washington, D. C.	1845
Fillmore, Millard,	New York	1850
Field, Cyrus W.,	"	1858
Fish, Hamilton,	"	1860
*Gibbs, George,	Rhode Island	1810
*Gahn, Henry,	Copenhagen, Denmark	1813
*Good, John Mason,	England	1813
*Gore, Christopher,	Massachusetts	1813

*Gorham, John,	Massachusetts	1813
*Green, Aslibel,	New Jersey	1816
*Garden, Alexander,	South Carolina	1817
*Galusha, Jonas,	Vermont	1818
*Gregoire, Abbé,	France	1818
Gallizioli, Dr. Filippo,		1819
German, John F.,	Pennsylvania	1826
Greig, John,	New York	1827
*Gardiner, David,	"	1827
Granger, Francis,	"	1827
*Gaines, Edmund P.,	Virginia	1827
*Gordon, Thomas F.,	New Jersey	1833
Greene, George W.,	Rhode Island	1839
Gräberg de Hemsö J.,	Sweden	1841
Gray, Francis C.,	Massachusetts	1843
*Gilpin, Henry D.,	Pennsylvania	1844
Gayarre, Charles,	Louisiana	1845
*Hazard, Ebenezer,	Pennsylvania	1810
*Holmes, Abiel,	Massachusetts	1813
Hoffman, George F.,	Göttingen	1813
Haygarth, John,	England	1813
*Humphreys, David,	Massachusetts	1813
*Harris, Thaddeus M.,	"	1813
Hall, John E.,	Pennsylvania	1817
Hitchcock, Edward,	Massachusetts	1817
*Hawkins, Samuel,		1818
Hurlburt, M. L.,	South Carolina	1818
Harby, Isaac,	"	1818
Hartmann, C. F. A.,	Hamburg	1819
*Humboldt, Alexander,	Prussia	1820
Henry, William,	England	1820
Hay, William, jr.,	New York	1827
Hunt, Montgomery,	"	1827
Hawley, Gideon,	"	1827
Hoyt, Epaphras,	Massachusetts	1842
Hamilton, Sir William,	Dublin	1843
Herschel, Sir John,	England	1843
Hodgson, William B.,	Georgia	1843
Horne, Thomas H.,	London	1847
Hornblower, Joseph C.,	New Jersey	1849
Hunt, Washington,	New York	1850
*Ireland, William M.,		1817
Ives, Eli,	Connecticut	1819
Ingraham, Joseph H.,	Mississippi	1840
*Johnson, William S.,	Connecticut	1810
*Jefferson, Thomas,	Virginia	1813
*Jenner, Edward,	England	1813
Jones, Samuel,		1813
Jackson, James,	Massachusetts	1813
Jeffrey, Francis,	Scotland	1813
Jameson, Robert,	"	1817
*Johnson, William,	South Carolina	1813

Jamieson, Robert,		1819
Jordan, Ambrose L.,	New York	1827
Johnson, Alexander B.,	"	1827
*Jackson, Andrew,	Tennessee	1833
Julius, N. C.,	Berlin	1836
Jonge, Jongheer J. C. de,	Netherlands	1842
Jomard, M.,	Paris	1842
*James, G. P. R.,	London	1850
*Kirkland, John T.,	Massachusetts	1810
*Kent, James,	New York	1813
*Kendall, James,	Massachusetts	1814
Kemper, Jan Melchior,	Holland	1817
Knight, Thomas A.,		1823
Kirkland, Joseph,	New York	1837
Lettsom, John C.,	England	1813
L'Escalier, Baron,	France	1813
Lowell, Charles,	Massachusetts	1813
Low, James,		1813
*Lambrechtsen, N. S.,	Holland	1816
*Lee, William,	Washington	1817
*Lewis, Morgan,	New York	1821
*Lafayette, Marquis de,	France	1824
Lafayette, George W.,	"	1824
Lansing, Derrick,	New York	1827
Lemon, Robert,	England	1843
Lelewel, M. Joachim,	Paris	1845
Lincoln, Abraham,	Illinois,	1861
*Murray, Lindley,	England	1810
*Morse, Jedidiah,	Massachusetts	1810
*McKean, Joseph,	"	1810
*Mease, James,	Pennsylvania	1810
*Madison, James,	Virginia	1813
*Muhlenbergh, Henry,	Pennsylvania	1813
*Mellen, John,	Massachusetts	1813
*Michaux, André,	France	1816
*Maclure, William,		1817
Murray, John,	Scotland	1817
*Monroe, James,	Virginia	1817
*Marbois, Barbé,	France	1818
Mossell, S. Amos,	Pennsylvania	1818
Magini, Dr.,		1819
*Milnor, James,	New York	1819
Moulton, Joseph W.,	"	1824
*Marcy, William L.,	"	1827
Moseley, Daniel,	"	1827
Magnusen, Finn,	Copenhagen, Denmark	1833
*Moore, Bishop,	Virginia	1839
*Milledoler, Philip,	New Jersey	1839
Murdock, James,	Connecticut	1839
Mellvaine, C. P.,	Ohio	1840
Markoe, Francis, jr.,	Washington	1841
Morpeth, Viscount,	England	1843

Murray, Charles Aug.,	England,	1844
Marsh, George P.,	Vermont	1848
MacGregor, John,	England	1855
Motley, John Lothrop,	Massachusetts	1856
Morse, Samuel F. B.,	New York	1858
Morgan, Edwin D.,	"	1859
Milman, Henry Hart,	London	1860
*Nason, Reuben,	Maine	1813
*Nichols, Ichabod,	"	1813
Neil, Patrick,	Scotland	1817
Norman, B. M.,	Louisiana	1843
Navarette, M. F. de,	Spain	1844
*Ogden, Aaron,	New Jersey	1816
*Oakley, Thomas J.,	New York	1819
Ombrosi, James,	Florence	1819
Pearson, George,	England	1813
*Putnam, Rufus,	Ohio	1813
*Prince, John,	Massachusetts	1813
*Peck, W. Dandridge,	"	1813
*Pierce, John,	"	1813
*Pickering, Timothy,	"	1814
Prescott, Samuel J.,	"	1814
*Peale, Charles Wilson,	Pennsylvania	1817
*Plumer, William,	New Hampshire	1817
Perkins, Cyrus,	"	1819
Puccini, Aurelio,		1819
Persoon, C. W.,	France	1819
Pazos, Vicente,		1819
Porter, Peter B.,	New York	1827
*Pitcher, Nathaniel,	"	1827
*Pickering, John,	Massachusetts	1839
*Prescott, William H.,	"	1839
Pennington, William,	New Jersey	1841
*Pitkin, Timothy,	Connecticut	1843
Perez, Juan Pio,	Yucatan	1843
*Polk, James K.,	Tennessee	1845
Poussin, William Tell,	Paris, France	1848
Paez, José A.,	Venezuela,	1850
Pierce, Franklin,	New Hampshire	1853
Pedro II.,	Emperor of Brazil	1856
Peabody, George,	England	1857
Quincy, Josiah,	Massachusetts	1810
*Rush, Benjamin,	Pennsylvania	1810
*Ramsay, David,	South Carolina	1810
Roxburgh, William,	Calcutta	1813
*Roscoe, William,	England	1813
*Rush, Richard,	Pennsylvania	1813
*Rumford, Count,	France	1813
Randolph, Edward,	Mississippi	1816
Roberdeau, Isaac,	Pennsylvania	1817

*Riley, James,		1817
Ridolfi, Marquis Cosimo,		1819
*Robertson, William D.,		1820
Rudd, John C.,	New York	1827
Root, Erastus,	"	1827
Rafn, C. C.,	Copenhagen, Denmark	1838
Reed, William B.,	Pennsylvania	1839
*Robbins, Thomas,	Connecticut	1843
*Ritter, Carl,	Berlin	1844
Raumer, Frederick Von,	"	1844
Ranké, Leopold,	"	1844
*Smith, S. Stanhope,	New Jersey	1810
*Sinclair, Sir John,	Scotland	1813
*Smith, James E.,	England	1813
Smith, Isaac,		1813
*Shaw, Wm. S.,	Massachusetts	1813
*Story, Joseph,	"	1813
Steinhauer, H.,	Pennsylvania	1816
*Stewart, Walter,		1816
*Southey, Robert,	England	1816
*Smith, William,	Lower Canada	1816
*Stockton, Richard,	New Jersey	1816
Smith, Charles H.,	Antwerp	1817
*Schaeffer, F. D.,	Pennsylvania	1817
Swainson, James,	England	1817
Steel, John H.,		1817
*Storer, Clement,	New Hampshire	1818
Stansbury, Arthur,		1818
Stewart, Charles,		1818
Stickney, J. B.,		1818
Serriestori,		1819
Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe,		1819
Sabine, Edward,	England	1822
Stewart, Arch-deacon,	Kingston, C. W.	1824
Sparks, Jared,	Massachusetts	1826
*Spencer, John C.,	New York	1827
Sill, Theodore,	"	1827
Starkweather, Samuel,	"	1827
Sutherland, Jacob,	"	1827
Stevens, Samuel,	"	1827
Savage, John,	"	1827
Stebbins, Charles,	"	1827
Smith, Gerrit,	"	1827
Schwartz, John G.,		1837
Staples, William R.,	Rhode Island	1838
*Savage, James,	Massachusetts	1839
*Sullivan, William,	"	1839
Stevens, Wm. Bacon,	Georgia	1840
Simms, W. Gilmore,	South Carolina	1843
Salva, Jayme,	Barcelona, Spain	1844
*Spencer, Ambrose,	New York	1847
Swain, David L.,	North Carolina	1847
Scott, Winfield,	Virginia	1850
Seymour, Horatio,	New York	1853



Seward, William H.,	New York,	1858
*Trumbull, Benjamin,	Connecticut	1810
*Teignmouth, Lord,	England	1813
Thouin, André,	France	1813
*Thomas, Isaiah,	Massachusetts	1813
Treadwell, John D.,	"	1813
Trevett, Samuel R.,		1813
Tappan, Benjamin,	Maine	1813
Thomson, William A.,		1817
Tappen, Christopher, jr.,		1818
Trullani, Leonard,		1819
*Tailmadge, James,	New York	1827
*Talcott, Samuel A.,	"	1827
*Tracy, Albert H.,	"	1827
*Taylor, John W.,	"	1827
Tyler, John,	Virginia	1841
*Ternaux-Compans, H.,	Paris	1842
Tefft, J. K.,	Georgia	1843
Thonching,	Canton, China	1843
*Taylor, Zachary,	Louisiana	1849
Uberto dei Nobili, Chev.,		1819
Vallancey, Charles,	Ireland	1813
*Vaughan, Benjamin,	Maine	1813
Van Royen, Henriens,	Holland	1817
Vander Palme, Joh. Hen.,	"	1817
*Vander Kemp, Fr. A.,		1818
*Vaughan, John,	Pennsylvania	1819
*Van Schaack, Peter,	New York	1827
*Viele, John,	"	1827
Vroom, Peter D.,	New Jersey	1840
Vanden Brook, J. W.,	Amsterdam	1842
*Van Rensselaer, Stephen,	Albany	1846
Van Buren, Martin,	New York	1847
Vanden Brink, R. C. Bakhuizen,	Holland	1857
*Webster, Noah,	Connecticut	1810
*Wistar, Caspar,	Pennsylvania	1810
Warren, John C.,	Massachusetts	1813
*Williams, Samuel,	Vermont	1 3
*Winthrop, James,	Massachusetts	1813
*Winthrop, William,	"	1813
*Wheelock, John,	New Hampshire	1813
Wilson, Joshua L.,	Ohio	1813
*Willson, James,	Pennsylvania	1813
Woods, Leonard,	Massachusetts	1813
Wallace, Joshua M.,	New Jersey	1813
*Wilkinson, James,		1816
*Warden, David B.,	France	1816
Williams, Stephen W.,	Massachusetts	1818
Williams, Charles,	Vermont	1819
Walsh, Robert,	Pennsylvania	1820
Wilson, John,	Edinburgh, Scotland	1821

*Watson, John F.,	Pennsylvania	1823
*Wood, Silas,	New York	1824
*Wright, Silas,	"	1827
Williams, Nathan,	"	1827
Waterman, Thomas G.,	"	1827
*Woodworth, John,	"	1827
Wilkeson, Samuel,	"	1827
Wadsworth, James,	"	1827
Watts, Charles,	Louisiana	1828
Winthrop, Adam,	"	1830
*Winthrop, Thomas L.,	Massachusetts	1837
Webb, Thomas H.,	Rhode Island	1838
*Williamson, W. D.,	Maine	1839
Willis, William,	"	1839
Wilkes, Charles,	New York	1842
Williams, Sir John B.,	England	1843
*Wall, Garrett D.,	New Jersey	1844
Westbrook, Cornelius D.,	New York	1844
*Webster, Daniel,	Massachusetts	1847
Woolsey, Theodore Dwight,	Connecticut	1858
Winthrop, Robert C.	Massachusetts	1859
*Young, Samuel,	New York	1827
*Young, Alexander,	Massachusetts	1841

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Arnold, Samuel G.,	Providence, R. I.	1844
Abert, John James,	Washington, D. C.	1845
Alberi, Eugenio,	Florence	1845
Andrae, Charles,	Bremen	1846
Aydelotte, Benjamin P.,	Cincinnati, Ohio	1847
Agnew, J. Holmes,		1847
Anderson, M. B.,	Waterville, Me.	1850
Amarelli, Vincenzo,	Naples	1850
Arrangoiz, F. de,	City of Mexico	1850
Ampère, J. J.,	Paris	1851
Abbott, J. S. C.,	Brunswick, Me.	1853
Allen, Thomas,	St. Louis, Mo.	1854
Arnold, George,	Nuremberg, Bavaria	1854
Avery, Charles P.,	Owego	1854
Amador de los Rios, Jose,	Madrid, Spain	1856
Alegre, Marquis de Porto,	Brazil	1856
Abrantes, Marquis de,	"	1856
Azambuja, J. Nascentes de,	"	1856
Abbott, Jacob,		1858
Ames, Ellis,	Canton, Mass.	1859
Allen, Thomas,	Pittsfield, Mass.	1859
Bogart, William H.,	Ithaca	1843
Brown, John Carter,	Providence, R. I.	1843
*Bleeker, Harmanus,	Albany	1844
*Bacon, E. Champion,	Litchfield, Conn.	1844
Barnard, Henry, 2d,	Connecticut	1844
Brown, Henry,	Chicago, Ill.	1844
Bowditch, Nathaniel I.,	Boston	1845
Biddle, James,	U. S. N.	1845
Bruyn, Severyn,	Kingston	1845
Barlow, Thomas,	Canastota	1845
Burnham, Eleazar,		1845
Bland, Theodorick,		1845
Brown, S. R.,	Canton, China	1846
*Butler, Mann,	St. Louis, Mo.	1846
Brent, J. Carroll,	Washington, D. C.	1846
Barnard, Frederick A. P.,	Tuscaloosa	1846
Bartlett, Charles,	Poughkeepsie	1846
Bokee, Abraham,	North East	1846
Bozoli, Giov. Maria,	Ferrara, Italy	1847
Butler, James Davie,	Norwich University, Vt.	1847
Brockett, L. P.,	Hartford, Conn.	1847
Bebb, William,	Ohio	1847
Bartlett, Shabael F.,	Lyme, Conn.	1847

Bachman,	Charleston, S. C.	1847
Barton, Ira M.,	Worcester, Mass.	1847
Bachiller y Morales A.,	Havana	1847
Binney, Horace, jr.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	1848
Benton, George,	Fayetteville, N. C.	1848
*Buckingham, J. T.,	Boston, Mass.	1848
Brinley, George, jr.,	Hartford, Conn.	1848
Bidwell, Edwin C.,	Keene, Coshocton co., Ohio	1848
Bush, James S.,	Rochester	1848
Bayley, Walter M.,	Tlacotalpan, Mexico	1848
Bascom, Flavel,	Chicago, Ill.	1848
Bradley, Samuel,	Saco, Me.	1849
Bell, G. M.,	North Allerton, Eng.	1850
Brush, Alfred,	Detroit, Mich.	1850
Bigsby, Robert,	Ripton upon Trent, Eng.	1850
Buddingh, D.,	Delft, Holland	1850
Browne, Peter A.,	Philadelphia, Penn.	1851
Bowers, Edward,	Norwich, Vt.	1851
Bähr, J. K.,	Dresden	1851
Boltwood, Lucius M.,	Amherst, Mass.	1852
Barry, John S.,	Hanover, Mass.	1854
Bossange, Hector,	Paris, France	1856
*Bond, Henry,	Philadelphia, Pa.	1857
*Brooks, Micah,	Brooks Grove, Livingston co.	1857
Bartlett, William S.,	Chelsea, Mass.	1858
Barringer, D. M.,	Raleigh, N. C.	1858
Buck, Daniel,	Washington, D. C.	1858
Bradlee, Caleb D.,	Cambridge, Mass.	1858
Bortfield, Beriah,	Decker Hill, Eng.	1860
Bailey, John Appleton,	Boston, Mass.	1861
*Baker, Edward D.,	Oregon	1861
Bigelow, John,	U. S. Consul, Paris	1861
Bedell, Gregory T.,	Ohio	1861
*Colton, George H.,	New Haven, Conn.	1843
Cruikshank, N.,	Ohio	1844
Conant, Marshall,	Framingham, Mass.	1844
Carey, Edward S.,	Philadelphia, Penn.	1845
Coit, Thomas W.,	New Rochelle	1845
Cogswell, Mason F.,	Albany	1845
Clinton, George W.,	Buffalo	1845
*Cooper, James F.,	New York	1845
Constant, J. Anthony,		1845
Canale, M. G.,	Genoa	1845
Church, Samuel,	Litchfield, Conn.	1846
Campbell, Archibald,	Albany	1846
Cooper, Bransby B.,	London	1846
*Crowninshield, E. A.,	Boston, Mass.	1847
Carr, S. L.,	Pikesville, Md.	1847
Chamberlain, Mellen,	Cambridge, Mass.	1847
Cox, Arthur C.,	Hartford, Conn.	1848
Campbell, E. F.,	Savannah, Ga.	1848
Campbell, William H.,	Albany	1848
Copway, George,	New York	1848
Clark, Joshua V. H.,	Manlius	1848

Caparn, Robert,	Newark, Nottinghamshire, Eng.	1848
Campbell, M. F. A. G.,	The Hague	1848
Cleveland, C. D.,	Philadelphia, Penn.	1849
Clark, M. Lewis,	St. Louis, Mo.	1849
Crittenden, T. L.,	U. S. Consul, Liverpool	1850
*Carter, T. Jarvis,	Cleveland, Ohio	1850
Curry, George L.,	Booneville, Oregon	1851
Carey, Henry C.,	Philadelphia, Penn.	1853
Cox, Samuel H.,	Owego	1855
Chadwick, E.,	Caracas, Venezuela	1855
Carreno, Manuel Anto.,	"	1855
Carreno, Juan de la Cruz,	"	1855
Chase, Hezekiah Smith,	Boston, Mass.	1856
Cushman, B. Tallmadge,	Troy	1857
Cantu, Cav. Cesare,	Milan	1858
Cibrario, Cav. Luigi,	Turin	1858
Circourt, Count A. de,	Paris	1858
Coggeshall, William T.,	Columbus, Ohio	1853
Colt, Samuel,	Hartford, Conn.	1858
Conger, Abraham B.,		1858
Cooke, John Esten,	Richmond, Va.	1859
Cassell, John,	London	1860
Cozzens, Issachar,	Guttenberg, N. J.	1861
Clarkson, Thos. Stratfield,	Tivoli	1862
Dickinson, Daniel S.,	Binghamton	1843
De Zwaan, J. A.,	The Hague	1844
Davis, Thomas T.,	Syracuse	1844
Dillingham, William H.,	Philadelphia	1844
De Haas, Wills,	Pomeroy, Meigs Co., Ohio	1844
Disosway, Gabriel P.,	Staten Island	1845
Davis, Asahel,	Batavia, Gen. Co.	1845
Davezac, Auguste,		1845
Dewey, Chester,		1845
Desmond, Daniel J.,	Philadelphia	1846
Dunn, Francis I.,	Mineral Point, Wis.	1846
Drake, Thomas M.,	Zanesville, Ohio	1847
Dennison, Charles,	Norwich University, Vt.	1847
De Bow, J. B. D.,	New Orleans	1847
Dewing, Jared,	Blauveltville	1847
Drake, Charles,	Newburgh	1848
Davis, E. H.,	Chillicothe, Ohio	1848
Davidson, David,	London, England	1848
Dalrymple, E. A.,	Fairfax co., Va.	1849
Dwight, Theodore W.,	Hamilton College	1849
Duane, William,	Philadelphia	1850
Dubois, Henry A.,	Newton Falls, Ohio	1850
Daggett, O. E.,	Canandaigua	1850
Deane, Charles,	Boston, Mass.	1852
Denio, Hiram,	Utica, N. Y.	1853
Dean, John,	Boston, Mass.	1854
Draper, Lyman C.,	Madison, Wis.	1855
Dixon, B. Homer,	Boston, Mass.	1856
Dwight, Timothy,	New Haven, Conn.	1859
Davis, Sheldon,	Pleasant Valley	1859

Dyer, Hemad,		1860
Deane, William Reed,	Brookline, Mass.	1860
Dwinelle, J. W.,	Rochester	1861
*De Courey, Henry,	Cannes, Var., France	1861
Diehl, Israel S.,	California	1861
Davis, Henry,	McGregor, Iowa	1861
Endicott, Charles M.,	Salem, Mass.	1846
Eager, S. W.,	Newburgh	1847
*Ewer, Charles,	Boston	1847
Ellsworth, H. W.,		1851
Ellis, George E.,	Charlestown, Mass.	1855
Elking, Max Von,	Meiningen	1859
Ellis, N. Lechmere,	Jamaica, W. I.	1860
French, Benjamin B.,	Washington, D. C.	1845
Forsyth, John,	Newburgh	1845
Ferris, Henry J.,	Peekskill	1846
Ferrara, Francesco,	Catania	1847
Felch, Alpheus,	Detroit, Mich.	1847
Fitch, Asa,	Salem, Washington co.,	1848
Fowler, William C.,	Amherst College, Mass.	1849
Filopanti, Enrico,		1851
French, Benjamin F.,	Louisiana	1851
Farrar, Timothy,	Boston, Mass.	1854
Fletcher, James C.,	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	1855
Fremont, John C.,	California	1856
Feraz, L. Pedreira de Coutto,	Brazil	1856
French, John H.,	Syracuse	1859
Fairbanks, George R.,	St. Augustine, Fla.	1860
Foster, James S.,	New Hartford, Oneida co.	1860
*Gliddon, George R.,		1843
Gebhard, John,	Schoharie	1844
Grattan, Thomas Colley,	H. B. M. Consul, Boston	1844
*Griswold, Rufus W.,	Philadelphia	1845
Graham, James D.,	U. S. Army	1845
Gibbes, Lewis R.,		1845
Gammell, William,	Providence, R. I.	1845
Goodwin, Stephen A.,		1845
Gridley, Philo,	Utica	1846
Gardner, Richard,	London	1846
Garretson, Freeborn,	Rhinebeck	1846
Gibbs, George,	Turks Island	1846
Granatelli, Prince de,	Palermo	1846
Gurley, Ralph R.,	Washington, D. C.	1846
Green, John,	Worcester, Mass.	1846
Grasse, Lorenzo Coco,	Palermo	1847
Gilliss, J. M.,	Washington	1847
Geagen de Rojas, J. F.,		1847
Gallaudet, Thomas H.,	Hartford, Conn.	1848
Gilbart, James William,	London, Eng.	1850
Gesner, Abraham,		1850
Green, Samuel A.,	Boston, Mass.	1858
Grosvenor, Seth H.,	Buffalo	1858

Gregory D. S.,	Jersey City	1858
Gibbs, George Judson,	Turks Island	1858
Greene, Albert G.,	Providence, R. I.	1859
Gillespie, William M.,	Union Coll., Schenectady	1860
Girardin, James A.,	Detroit, Mich.	1860
Hale, Benjamin,	Geneva	1843
Haven, Samuel F.,	Worcester, Mass.	1843
Hosmer, Hezekiah S.,	Perrysburgh, Ohio	1844
Hosmer, Wm. H. C.,	Avon	1844
Haring, Clinton,	Detroit, Mich.	1844
Haskins, R. W.,	Buffalo	1845
*Hammond, Jabez D.,	Cherry Valley	1845
Hopkins, John H.,	Burlington, Vt.	1846
Hasbrouck, A. B.,	New Brunswick, N. J.	1846
Hazard, Samuel,	Philadelphia	1846
*Hill, Isaac,	Concord, N. H.	1846
Hall, Edwin,	Norwalk, Conn.	1846
Hilliard, Henry W.,	Alabama	1846
Hubbard, Oliver P.,	Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N.H.	1846
Hann, J. F.,	Newburgh	1847
Henry, John,	Jacksonville, Ill.	1847
Halsey, Luther,	Perth Amboy, N. J.	1847
Hurd, Isaac N.,	Auburn	1847
Howard, John H.,	Grahamville, S. C.	1847
Holmes, Isaac E.,	Charleston, S. C.	1847
Hubbard, Thomas H.,	Utica, N. Y.	1849
Hadley, A. K.,	Troy	1849
Hall, John W.,	Dayton, Ohio	1849
Hague, William,	Boston, Mass.	1849
Herbert, Bushrod W.,	Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va.	1849
Haldeman, S. S.,	Columbia, Pa.	1850
Houghton, George F.,	St. Albans, Vt.	1850
Holden, A. W.,	Warrenburg, Warren Co.	1851
Hough, Franklin B.,	Somerville, N. J.	1851
Hildreth, Richard,	Boston, Mass.	1852
Hough, Franklin B.,	Ogdensburgh	1852
Helps, Arthur,	England	1856
Halleck, Fitz Greene,	Guilford, Conn.	1858
Hall, Benjamin H.,	Troy, N. Y.	1858
Hubbard, Bela,	Detroit, Mich.	1858
Hubard, William J.,	Richmond, Va.	1859
Hodges, Almon D.,	Boston, Mass.	1860
Harper, Lewis,	Middleton, N. J.,	1860
Hawkes, W. Wright,	Trinity Coll., Hartford, Conn.	1861
Hedges, Henry P.,	Bridgchampton, L. I.	1861
Howell, George R.,	Southampton, L. I.	1861
*Ingraham, Edward D.,	Philadelphia, Penn.	1847
Itaborahy, Viscount de,	Brazil	1856
Jones, Isaac,	Litchfield, Conn.	1844
Jones, M. M.,	Utica	1845
Johnson, James T.,	Alexandria, D. C.	1845
Jarvis, Nathan S.,	Baltimore, Md.	1847



Jenkins, Timothy,	Vernon, Oneida Co.	1847
Jones, Horatio G. jr.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	1849
Jarvis, Edward,	Dorchester, Mass.	1850
Judd, Sylvester,	Northampton, Mass.	1852
Jameson, William,	Quito, S. A.	1858
Kirtland, Jared P.,	Cleveland, Ohio	1844
Kendrick, J. H.,	Hamilton	1845
*Knevels, John W.,	Fishkill Landing	1848
Kilbourn, P. K.,	Litchfield, Conn.	1848
Kidder, Frederick,	Boston, Mass.	1852
Koeppen, Adolphus A.,		1853
Kohl, J. G.,		1855
Kidder, D. P.,	Newark, N. J.	1855
Keep, Lester,	Fair Haven, Conn.	1858
Koecker, Leonard R.,	Philadelphia, Penn.	1858
Lovejoy, E.,	Owego	1843
Law, John,	Vincennes, Ia.	1844
Lester, C. Edwards,		1844
Lyon, Samuel E.,	White Plains	1846
*Ludewig, Herman E.,		1846
Ledyard, Henry,	Detroit, Mich.	1846
Ludlow, Henry G.,	Poughkeepsie	1846
Livingston, Henry A.,	"	1846
Lee, Z. Collins,	Baltimore, Md.	1847
Livermore, George,	Boston, Mass.	1847
Leake, Isaac Q.,	Reading, Steuben Co.	1848
Lanman, Charles J.,	Norwich, Conn.	1848
Lord, John,	Roxbury, Mass.	1848
Lyon, G. Parker,	Concord, N. H.	1849
Latrobe, John H. B.,	Baltimore, Md.	1849
Lane, E.,	Sandusky, Ohio	1852
Lee, Henry,	Boston, Mass.	1852
Loring, J. Spear,	"	1853
Leavenworth, E. W.,	New York	1855
Lyon, Caleb,	Lyonsdale	1856
Lisboa, Chev. de,	Brazil	1856
Loughborough, John,	St. Louis, Mo.	1857
Morgan, Christopher,	Aurora,	1843
Maxwell, Thomas,	Chenung	1843
Morrison, William,	Key West	1843
*Moore, Jacob B.,	Washington, D. C.	1844
Mayer, Brantz,	Baltimore, Md.	1844
Matthias, John T.,	Philadelphia	1844
Miles, Pliny,	London	1844
Mickle, Isaac,	Camden, N. J.	1845
McLean, D.,	Freehold, N. J.	1845
Morgan, Lewis H.,	Rochester	1845
Metcalf, John T.,		1845
McCoskey, Samuel M.,		1845
McConihe, Isaac,	Troy	1846
Minor, Benjamin B.,	Richmond, Va.	1846
Monell, George C.,	Newburgh	1846

Maxwell, Hugh,	Nyack	1846
McWhorter, Alexander,	New Haven, Conn.	1847
Murray, Thomas B.,	London	1847
Maury, M. F.,	Washington, D. C.	1847
Moultrie, James,	Charleston, S. C.	1847
McClellan, Robert,	Monroe, Mich.	1847
Marshall, Orsamus H.,	Buffalo	1847
Morrell, A. B.,	Mobile, Ala.	1848
Munsell, Joel,	Albany	1848
Mitchell, Thomas S.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	1849
Morison, John,	London, England	1849
Mitchell, O. M.,	Cincinnati, Ohio	1850
Morrison, John, jr.,	St. Thomas, W. I.	1850
McKeen, John,	Brunswick, Me.	1851
Miller, George,	Riverhead, Suffolk co.	1852
Murray, John Nesbit,	Philiphburgh, Scotland	1852
Marcy, Randolph B.,	U. S. A.	1853
Moseley, William A.,	Buffalo	1853
Macedo, J. Manuel de,	Brazil	1856
Meredith, Jonathan,	Baltimore, Md.	1857
Mumford, G. H.,	Rochester	1857
McRee, Griffith J.,	Wilmington, N. C.	1857
Minster, Robert H.,	Coventry, England	1859
Moran, Benjamin,	London, "	1859
Mershon, Stephen L.,	East Hampton, L. I.	1861
Morris, Dwight,	Bridgeport, Conn.	1861
North, Edward,	Hamilton College	1847
Nottbeck, Joande,	St. Petersburg, Russia	1848
Nicolas, Robert C.,		1854
Nijenhuis, J. J. Bodel,	The Hague	1858
O'Reilly, Henry,	Albany	1844
O'Callaghan, Edward B.,	"	1845
Olmstead, A. B.,	Saratoga	1846
Outwater, Peter, jr.,	Syracuse	1846
Ostma, Juan Ignacio de,	Peru	1850
Osborne, James W.,	Charlotte, N. C.	1853
Olden, Charles,	Princeton, N. J.	1858
Osborn, J. Warren,	Napa, Cal.	1861
Penington, John,	Philadelphia	1843
Poore, B. Perley,	Paris	1844
Paine, Robert T.,	Boston	1844
Pruyn, John V. L.,	Albany	1844
Potter, Alonzo,	Pennsylvania	1844
Polhemus, Abraham,	Hopewell, N. J.	1845
Parsons, L. S.,	Albany	1846
Parker, Peter,	Canton, China	1846
Partridge, Oliver,	Stockbridge, Mass.	1846
Pierce, James,	Litchfield, Conn.	1846
Palfrey, John G.,	Boston, Mass.	1847
Parkman, Francis, jr.,	"	1847
Pitcheb, Zina,	Detroit, Mich.	1847
Peon, Alonzo M.,	Merida, Yucatan	1847

Porter, Charles T.,	Auburn	1847
Parker, Samuel D.,	Boston, Mass.	1847
Pratt, Zadock,	Prattsville	1848
Pyne, Smith,	Washington, D. C.	1848
Pruyn, Robert H.,	Albany	1848
Prentiss, Samuel,	Montpelier, Vt.	1850
Prentice, David,	Oneida	1849
Pettingell, John H.,	Essex, Conn.	1850
Pearson, Jonathan,	Schenectady	1854
Pynchon, Thomas R.,	Stockbridge, Mass.	1854
Piffard, David,	Jefferson co.	1854
Packard, Alpheus S.,	Brunswick, Me.	1854
Pulsifer, David,	Boston, Mass.	1857
Pickett, Albert C.,	Alabama	1858
Parsons, Usher,	Providence, R. I.	1858
Palmer, Oliver H.,	Rochester	1858
Putnam, John P.,	Cambridge	1858
Putnam, William Rufus,	Marietta, Ohio	1859
Perry, Amos,	Providence, R. I.	1860
Prentice, George D.,	Louisville, Ky.	1862
Quint, Alonzo Hall,	Jamaica Plains, Mass.	1856
Randall, S. S.,	Albany	1844
Rankin, Robert G.,	Fishkill	1844
Romeyn, Herman M.,	Kingston	1845
Robinson, Conway,	Richmond, Va.	1846
Reynolds, Samuel F.,	Sing Sing	1846
Ruggles, Charles H.,	Poughkeepsie	1846
Robinson, Charles,	New Haven, Conn.	1847
Riley, George S.,	Rochester	1848
*Riolfrey, Bureau,	Paris	1850
Ryerson, Egerton,	Toronto, C. W.	1854
Ramsey, J. G. M.,	Mecklenburg, Tenn.	1854
Ramirez, Don Jose F.,	Mexico	1854
Ruttenber, Edward M.,	Newburgh	1856
Roscoe, Caleb,	Sing Sing	1856
Rivers, William James,	Columbia, S. C.	1857
Ramsdell, Homer,	Newburgh	1858
Rae, John,	England	1858
Read, John Meredith, jr.,	Albany	1860
Smith, Henry K.,	Buffalo	1848
Sumner, Charles,	Boston, Mass.	1844
Street, Alfred B.,	Albany	1844
Swetland, William,	Plattsburgh	1844
Sampson, William B.,	London, England	1844
*Scoresby, William,	England	1844
Stevens, Henry, jr.,	London, England	1845
Saunders, Edwin,	London, England	1845
Scovell, Thomas P.,		1845
Smith, Eli,	Beyroot, Syria	1846
Sibley, John Langdon,	Cambridge, Mass.	1846
Southgate, Horatio,	Constantinople	1846
Savage, Thomas S.,	Cape Palmas, W. Africa	1846

Sedgwick, Charles.	Lenox, Mass.	1846
Snowden, Malcolm,	Sing Sing	1846
Swift, Charles W.,	Poughkeepsie	1846
Sawyer, Thomas J.,	Clinton	1846
Simmonds, P. L.,	London, England	1846
Serradifalco, Duc de,	Palermo	1846
Sprague, William B.,	Albany	1847
Sturtevant, James P.,	Jacksonville, Ill.	1847
Shepard, Charles U.,	Charleston, S. C	1847
Squier, E. George.	Cincinnati, Ohio	1847
Sewall, Samuel,	Burlington, Mass.	1848
Smith, Ashbel,	Galveston, Texas	1848
Smith, L. Ward,	Rochester	1849
Smith, Wessels S.,	Jamaica	1849
*Spencer, Josina A.,	Utica	1849
Skinner, Mark,	Chicago, Ill.	1849
Stryker, James,	Philadelphia	1849
Silliman, Benjamin, jr.,	New Haven, Conn.	1850
Sabine, Lorenzo,	Boston, Mass.	1850
Shurtleff, Nathaniel B.,	Boston, Mass.	1851
Shurtleff, Simeon,	Westfield, Mass.	1853
Seymour, Thomas H.,	Connecticut	1853
Smith, Buckingham,	Washington, D. C.	1854
Stevens, Simon,	Lancaster, Penn.	1854
Sargent, Winthrop,	Philadelphia, Penn.	1856
Schroder, Johan Henrik,		1856
Somerby, Horatio Gates,	Boston, Mass.	1856
*Sumner, William H.,	"	1856
Shaffner, Taliaferro P.,	Kentucky	1856
Sapucahy, Viscount de,	Brazil	1856
Sylva, Dr. Pacheco da,	"	1856
Seymour, Isaac G.,	New Orleans	1857
Streeter, Sebastian F.,	Baltimore, Md.	1857
Sargent, Lucius Manlius,	Boston, Mass.	1857
Schuyler, Philip,	Mount Vernon	1858
Sinding, Paul Christian,	Copenhagen	1858
Spader, P. V.,	New Brunswick	1858
Stone, William L.,	Saratoga Springs	1860
Sainsbury, William Noel,	London, England	1860
Simms, Jephth R.,	Fort Plain	1860
Sims, Richard,	London, England	1861
Townsend, Isaiah,	Albany	1843
Turher, Levi C.,	Cleveland, Ohio	1843
Thom, Robert,	China	1844
Trumbull, James H.,	Hartford, Conn.	1844
*Thompson, Benjamin F.,	Hempstead, L. I.	1844
Talcott, S. Visscher,	Albany	1845
Thomas, David,		1845
Town, Salem,		1845
Thompson, W. M.,	Beyroot, Syria	1846
Tosi, Giovanni,	Ferrara, Italy	1847
Tupper, M. F.,	London, England	1847
Thompson, John R.,	Richmond, Va.	1848
Thurber, Lansingh,	Utica	1848

Toll, Daniel J.,	Schenectady	1848
Thornton, J. Wingate,	Boston, Mass.	1848
Todd, John,	Pittsfield, Mass.	1849
Tompkins, Edward,	Binghamton	1854
*Tejada, Don Miguel Lerdo de,	Mexico	1856
Trescott, William H.,	Beaufort, S. C.	1858
Townsend, Robert,	Albany	1860
Torrey, Joseph,	Burlington, Vt.	1860
Tassy, M. Garcin de,	Paris	1862
Upson, Anson J.,	Hamilton College	1847
Van Schaack, Henry C.,	Manlius	1845
Van Buren, John,	Kingston	1845
Van Rensselaer, Maunsell,	Albany	1846
Van Cortlandt, Pierre, jr.,	Croton	1846
Vaisse, Leon,	Paris	1846
Veegens, D.,	The Hague	1847
Vaughan, John C.,	Louisville, Ky.	1847
Van Lennep, Henry J.,	The Hague	1849
*Viger, James,	Montreal, Canada	1852
Varnhagen, Francisco Adolpho de,	Brazil	1858
Vroom, George A.,	New Brunswick	1858
Vroom, John P.,	"	1858
Webster, Horace,	Geneva	1843
Webster, Horace B.,	Albany	1843
Washburn, Emory,	Worcester, Mass.	1843
Whitney, Asa,	Canton, China	1843
*Woodruff, George C.,	Litchfield, Conn.	1845
Woods, Leonard,	Brunswick, Me.	1846
Wright, John S.,	Chicago, Ill.	1846
Wright, Albert D.,	Verona	1846
Ward, Aaron,	Sing Sing	1846
Whiting, H. W.,	U. S. A.	1846
Wilkinson, Robert,	Poughkeepsie	1846
Wilson, Jared,	Canandaigua	1846
Wilson, Marcius,	"	1847
Wa-o-wa-wa-na-onk.) (or Peter Wilson).)	Cattaraugus Reservation	1847
White, Hamilton,	Syracuse	1847
Williams, S. Wells,	Canton, China	1848
Wood, William,	Canandaigua	1848
Whitcomb, James,	Indiana	1849
Willson, H. B.,	Toronto, C. W.	1850
Wadsworth, James S.,	Genesee, Livingston co.,	1852
Winthrop, William,	U. S. Consul, Malta	1854
Whiting, William,	Boston, Mass.	1854
Ward, Townsend,	Philadelphia, Penn.	1854
Winthrop, John,	New Orleans, La.,	1855
Walcott, S. G.,	Utica	1856
Wey, William C.,	Elmira	1856
Wetmore, H. C.,	Fishkill Landing	1856
Weston, Plowden Charles J.,	Hagley, near Georgetown, S. C.	1857
Wheatland, Henry,	Salem, Mass.	1858

Willard, Joseph,	Boston, Mass.	1859
Wailes, B. L. C.,	Washington, Miss.	1859
Wells, David A.,	Troy	1859
Whittelsey, Charles,	Cleveland, Ohio	1860
Walker, Charles J.,	Michigan	1860
Wilcox, O. B.,	Detroit, Mich.	1860
Woolworth, S. B.,	Albany	1862
Yates, Giles F.,	Schenectady	1844
Yates, John Austin,	"	1846

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

†Anthon, John,	15 West 24th St.	1813
†Astor, William B.,	85 Prince	1821
†Aspinwall, William H.,	55 South	1838
Adams, William,	8 East 24th	1844
Atterbury, Lewis, jr.,	176 Fulton	1845
†Alsop, Joseph W., jr.,	42 South	1847
†Agnew, John T.,	284 Front	1847
Adams, Herman C.,	79 Cedar	1848
Alvord, Alonzo A.,	644 Broadway	1850
Appleton, William H.,	443 Broadway	1850
†Appleton, John A.,	443 Broadway	1850
†Anderson, Elbert J.,		1850
†Adee, George T.,	40 Wall	1850
†Andrews, Loring,	139 Fifth Av.	1850
†Addoms, Charles,	Fifth Av. Hotel	1852
†Alstyne, John,	58 Wall	1852
Allen, Richard L.,	191 Water	1852
Ames, William H.,	35 Broadway	1853
†Agnew, Alex. McL.,	284 Front	1853
Anthon, Chas. Edw.,	15 West 24th	1853
†Aymar, J. Q.,	102 Fifth Av.	1854
†Anderson, James,	30 University Pl.	1854
†Abeel, John H.,	125 Second Av.	1854
Alford, Samuel M.,	13 Gold	1857
†Alvord, Alwin A.,	150 Nassau	1857
†Appleby, Charles E.,	108 Broadway	1857
†Andrews, William L.,	124 Lexington Av.	1857
†Andrews, James B.,	124 Lexington Av.	1857
†Armstrong, John,	19 Ferry St.	1857
†Adee, George Augustus,	40 Wall	1857
†Adee, Phillip H.,	40 Wall	1857
†Auchincloss, Hugh,	219 West 23d	1857
†Arnold, D. H.,	184 Broadway	1857
Austin, William,	11 Wall	1857
Adams, John G.,	87 East 13th	1857
Adams, William,	87 East 13th	1857
Agnew, Cornelius R.,	288 Fourth Av.	1857
Abbe, George W.,	37 East 20th	1858
Alofsen, S.,	Jersey City	1858
Austen, Edward,	287 Pearl	1859
Arnold, H. Tracy,	49 Exchange Pl.	1859
Ames, John H.,	31 Broadway	1859
†Allen, William M.,	36 Irving Pl.	1859
Allen, Hugh,	1 Coenties Slip	1859
Arcularius, James L.,	49 St. Marks Pl.	1860

Adrianee, John,	83 Nassau	1860
Andrews, Charles B.,	18 West 11th	1860
Amery, William,	26 John	1860
Abbott, Austin,	41 Park Row	1861
Arnold, Benjamin G.,	125 Front	1861
Adlard, George,	312 Second Av.	1861
Atterbury, Benjamin B.,	315 Lexington Av.	1861
†Bradish, Luther,	36 East 16th	1817
Betts, William,	52 Wall	1833
Butler, Charles,	12 Wall	1837
†Barron, Thomas,	17 Washington Pl.	1838
†Beekman, James W.,	5 East 34th	1838
Bradford, Alexander W.,	6 Wall	1838
Boorman, James,	13 W. Washington Sq.	1839
†Bushnell, Orsamus,	111 Broadway	1839
†Beebec, Samuel J.,	280 Fourth	1839
†Brodhead, J. Romeyn,	8 West 21st	1841
†Benedict, Erastus C.,	60 10th	1841
Bidwell, Marshall S.,	27 Clinton Pl.	1843
Beers, Joseph D.,	11 East 14th	1844
Brevoort, J. Carson,	Bedford, L. I.	1844
Brett, Gustavus A.,	27 South	1844
†Brown, James,	21 University Pl.	1844
Baldwin, Simeon,	48 East 25th	1844
†Bartlett, Edwin,	42 South	1844
†Brown, Stewart,	21 Waverley Pl.	1845
†Bogart, Eugene,		1846
†Bowne, Richard H.,	177 Second Av.	1847
Brewster, Seabury,	627 Broadway	1847
Breese, J. Salisbury,	35 East 22d	1848
Badger, Milton,	14 Bible House	1848
†Burr, William H.,	53 West 16th	1848
†Bruce, George,	743 Broadway	1848
†Benkard, James,	96 Fifth Av.	1848
Bristed, Charles Astor,		1848
Brown, Elias G.,	192 Broadway	1848
Bidwell, Walter H.,	5 Beekman	1849
†Bruen, Alexander M.,	41 West 25th	1849
†Brady, William V.,	9 West 20th	1849
Brown, William I.,	8 Courtlandt	1850
†Bridge, John,	40 East 14th	1850
†Belmont, Auguste,	50 Wall	1850
†Bronson, Frederic,	48 East 14th	1850
Barlow, Samuel B.,	66 East 12th	1850
Bowman, Samuel S.,	17 John	1850
†Brown, Robert L., jr.,	200 4th St.	1851
Breath, James,	134 West 14th	1851
Betts, George F.,	24 East 15th	1851
Boardman, Fred. W.,	95 9th St.	1851
†Burrowes, Philip,		1851
†Burr, Edwin,	72 Wall	1851
†Bushnell, Charles L.,	413 Fourth Av.	1851
Brown, Horatio S.,	8 Courtlandt	1852
Bayard, Edward,	6 West 14th	1852



†Barratt, Alfred,	30 Whitehall	1852
†Blunt, Edmund.	179 Water	1852
†Blunt, George W.,	179 Water	1852
†Bogert, Henry K.,	14 East 25th	1852
†Brown, John Potts,	168 Pearl	1852
Berry, Thomas S.,	458 Broadway	1852
†Blodgett, William T.,	27 West 25th	1852
†Bonney, Benjamin W.,	18 West 14th	1852
Banks, Mark,	30 Vesey	1852
Barton, John Graeff,	Free Academy	1852
Baker, John,	65 Wall	1853
Burnham, Gordon W.,	97 Chambers	1853
†Brown, Stewart H.,	21 Waverley Pl.	1853
†Brown, William H.,	21 Waverley Pl.	1853
Buttrick, Silas H.,	107 Chambers	1853
†Beadle, Edward L.,	19 Amity	1854
†Brown, Edwin J.,	330 Broadway	1854
†Boorman, J. Marcus,	136 Second Av.	1854
Babcock, Dwight M.,	252 Broadway	1854
Bulkley, Charles A.,	15 West 18th	1854
Botta, Vincenzio,	31 West 37th	1854
Barker, Smith,	288 4th St.	1855
†Babcock, Seth G.,	19 Barclay	1855
†Boyd, John, jr.,	60 East 36th	1855
Birdsall, William, jr.,	209 Front	1855
†Burrill, John E.,	34 West 33d	1855
Bennet, George L.,	61 Wall	1856
Bangs, Francis N.,	98 Broadway	1856
†Beard, William,	42 East 11th	1856
†Balen, Peter,	52 East 11th	1856
†Bowne, William,	22 Bond	1856
†Benkard, Henry R.,	96 Fifth Av.	1857
†Benkard, John Philip,	96 Fifth Av.	1857
†Benkard, James, jr.,	96 Fifth Av.	1857
†Belmont, Perry,	50 Wall	1857
†Burr, Henry A.,	22 St. Marks Pl.	1857
†Barnes, James,	147 W. 23d	1857
†Boyd, Robert H.,	32 Courtland	1857
†Bradford, Samuel D., jr.	32 Vesey	1857
†Burtnett, Daniel,	58 Bowery	1857
†Baldwin, James C.,	30 East 22d	1857
†Borst, John B.,	51 Wall	1857
†Beebe, Charles E.,	149 Front	1857
†Bates, Martin, jr.,	51 Broadway	1857
†Barber, Benoni B.,	14 Irving Pl.	1857
†Belcher, Henry W.,	Garrison's	1857
†Brooks, Henry J.,	7 East 27th	1857
†Brooks, George,	271 Fifth Av.	1857
†Barton, Oliver Grant,	66 East 19th	1857
†Butler, Henry V.,	44 East 21st	1857
†Butler, Henry V., jr.,	44 East 21st	1857
†Buttum, David,	35 Vesey	1857
†Bradley, John N.,	9 East 14th	1857
†Bowen, H. C.,	320 Broadway	1857
†Bliss, George,	340 Broadway	1857

Brownell, Silas B.,	33 Wall	1857
†Boutillier, Thomas Lc.	305 Canal	1857
Barrett, William C.,	102 East 30th	1857
†Burke, Jeremiah E.,	46 Dominick	1857
†Betts, George W.,	43 South	1857
Brooks, Horace,	86 Irving Pl.	1857
Brown, Alexanders Spiers,	19 Madison Av.	1857
Barker, B. Fordyce,	70 Union Place	1858
Bowne, John,	22 Bond	1858
Biolley, F. A.,	144 Duane	1858
Babcock, John,	160 West 25th	1858
Butler, Henry M.,	414 West 34th	1858
Butler, James L.,	30 Pearl	1858
Barnes, William H. L.,	62 Wall	1858
Buxton, Vanderbilt L.,	120 West 10th	1858
†Brooks, Erastus,	15 Park Row	1858
Bullard, Enoch P.,	30 Reade	1858
Benson, Robert, jr.,	36 East 22d	1858
Bull, Richard H.,	8 4th St.	1858
Bickford, Addison G.,	128 East 13th	1858
Baker, David L.,	132 West 22d	1859
Badger, William W.,	29 Wall	1859
Brown, Elijah T.,	39 Spruce	1859
Badeau, Adam,	60 Clinton Place	1859
Burrall, Stephen E.,	34 Wall	1859
Baker, Joseph P.,	309 Canal	1860
Blood, Henry,	St. Nicholas Hotel	1860
Bishop, Nathan,	Gramercy Park Hotel	1860
Bartholf, J. H.,	3 Ludlow Pl.	1860
Brodhead, George H.,	21 9th St.	1860
Buell, James,	43 Lafayette Pl.	1860
Bergen, Rufus S.,	204 East 10th	1860
Belknap, Augustus,	136 West 43d	1860
Brewster, Henry,	372 Broome	1860
Bryson, Peter M.,	204 Madison Av.	1860
Bell, William,	89 Chambers	1860
Benrimo, Barrow,	124 Water	1861
Buckley, Thomas T.,	31 Vesey	1861
Bull, John,	84 Broadway	1861
Boese, Thomas,	98 East 38th	1861
Beatty, John C.,	90 Front	1861
Bradford, Alexander,	6 Wall	1861
Butts, David A.,	7 Wall	1861
Brooks, Rufus,	112 East 17th	1861
Bunce, Seymour A.,	181 East 15th	1861
Buckley, John, jr.,	94 West 22d	1861
Bronson, Isaac,	31 Wall	1861
Botassi, D. N.,	36 Union Pl.	1861
Brower, Wm. H.,	Fifth Av. Hotel	1861
Braine, Thomas M.,	43 South	1861
Bellows, Henry W.,	59 East 20th	1861
Boardman, Samuel,	107 East 27th	1861
Bowman, George,	25 William	1861
Barlow, Samuel L. M.,	229 Fifth Av.	1861
Bouton, George B.,	44 East 11th	1861



Brown, William M.,	141 West 24th	1861
Buckham, George,	Fifth Av., n. 49th	1861
Belcher, George E.,	380 Fourth	1862
Bridgman, William H.,	92 Broadway	1862
Ball, Alonzo S.,	43 West 11th	1862
Cogswell, Joseph G.,	44 Lafayette Pl.	1838
Coit, Joshua,	28 Broadway	1839
Cozzens, Abraham M.	42 Bond	1843
†Cooley, James E.,		1844
†Chauncey, Henry,	20 Washington Sq.	1844
Cleveland, Augustus,	83 Cedar	1844
†Crosby, John P.,	31 West 17th	1845
†Chauncey, William,	23 Lafayette Pl.	1845
†Cruger, Henry D.,		1845
†Cromwell, Charles T.,	19 William	1847
†Clapp, Stillman S.,		1848
Codwise, David,	27 St. Marks Pl.	1848
†Campbell, William B.,	138 Second Av.	1848
Crowen, Thomas J.,	699 Broadway	1848
†Clark, Ralph,	110 Ninth	1848
†Curtiss, Cyrus,	98 Broadway	1850
†Crosby, William B.,	12 Rutgers Pl.	1850
†Chamberlain, W. L.,	103 Front	1850
†Colles, James,	35 University Pl.	1850
†Chauncey, Charles W.,	23 Lafayette Pl.	1850
Cock, Thomas,	68 East 15th	1850
†Cooper, Peter,	9 Lexington Av.	1850
Cooper, Edward,	8 Lexington Av.	1850
Crawford, Edgar M.,	121 Front	1850
Cisco, John J.,	136 Fifth Av.	1850
†Chauncey, P. S.,	29 West 31st	1851
†Cobb, James N.,	256 4th St.	1851
Coe, David B.,	162½ East 13th	1851
Curtis, James L.,	13 East 28th	1851
†Coleman, Robert B.,	Baltimore, Md.	1851
†Corlies, Joseph W., jr.,	6 East 23d	1851
Clark, Henry E.,	122 Duane	1851
Cady, Howard C.,	146 Broadway	1851
†Clark, L. C.,	51 Wall	1852
Calhoun, John C.,	26 6th St.	1852
Cowles, Edward E.,	4 New	1852
†Colgate, Robert,	287 Pearl	1852
†Camp, Benjamin F.,	116 Madison Av.	1852
Coles, Oscar,	20 East 15th	1852
†Chardavoigne, Thomas C.,	18 Lafayette Pl.	1852
†Colgate, Samuel,	4 Dutch	1853
Clarkson, Matthew,	323 Fifth Av.	1853
Churchill, Timothy G.,	69 Union Pl.	1853
†Croswell, Edwin,	177 West	1854
†Chanler, J. Winthrop,	214 Second Av.	1854
Colgate, Edward,	29 East 22d	1854
†Clute, John D.,	174 Second Av.	1854
†Carnley, Robert, jr.,	191 10th St.	1854
Colgate, James B.,	47 Wall	1855

†Collins, Charles B..	176 Fulton	1855
Chapin, Edward C.,	128 East 13th	1855
Curtis, William E..	106 Broadway	1855
Cleveland, John.	28 Wall	1856
†Close, Charles H.,	130 William	1856
†Crane, Theodore,	135 East 15th	1856
†Chapin, E. E.,	14 East 33d	1856
†Clute, Robert F.,	174 Second Av	1857
†Chauncey, Henry, jr.,	23 Washington Sq.	1857
†Constant, Samuel S.,	48 Murray	1857
†Chamberlain, Daniel Drew,	41 Union Sq.	1857
†Connolly, Charles M.,	45 Water	1857
†Coggill, Frederick W.,	78 Broad	1857
†Comstock, Andrew,	18 East 37th	1857
†Coggill, Charles J.,	78 Broad	1857
†Corse, Israel,	89 Gold	1857
†Carey, William H.,	105 Chambers	1857
†Conkling, Theodore H.,	219 West 14th	1857
†Chauncey, Frederick A.,	42 South	1857
†Caswell, John,	342 Fifth Av.	1857
†Carey, William T.,	170 West 32d	1857
†Cooper, William B.,	70 South	1857
†Christy, Thomas,	48 Murray	1857
Coulter, Samuel,	138 East 19th	1857
†Crosby, Howard,	New Brunswick, N. J.	1857
†Clements, J. W. G.,	19 Amity	1857
Cowles, Edward P.,	100 East 18th	1857
†Cornell, John B.,	5 Charlton	1857
†Cornell, William W.,	41 Grove	1857
Coolidge, William P.,	92 East 16th	1857
Carter, Aaron, jr.,	2 Rutherford Pl.	1857
Chambers, J. H.,	363 Broome	1858
Churchill, William E.,	66 East 17th	1858
Carville, Charles,	12 St. Marks Pl.	1858
Craig, Benjamin D. K.,	138 Macdougall	1858
Crosby, Robert R.,	12 Rutgers Pl.	1858
Crolius, Clarkson,	50 2d St.	1858
Camp, Hugh N.,	93 West 21st	1858
Chater, Nathaniel W.,	96 East 27th	1858
Congdon, Charles,	28 Cliff	1858
Collins, Nason B.,	23 West 32d	1858
†Conkling, Jonas E.,	24 Washington Sq.	1858
Champlin, Edmund L.,	218 West 30th	1858
Colgate, Charles C.,	28 East 36th	1858
Corlies, John B.,	15 West 34th	1858
Case, Watson E.,	44 West 34th	1858
Cheesman, Oscar,	145 Duane	1858
Carter, Henry C.,	212 West 16th	1858
Cutter, Stephen,	128 East 12th	1858
Cronyn, William B.,	80 Wall	1859
Collins, Joseph B.,	40 Wall	1859
Comstock, Sylvester R.,	204 East 18th	1859
Cochrane, John,	133 East 12th	1859
Cohen, Solomon L.,	184 William	1859
Cocks, John S.,	160 East 17th	1860

†Cooper, Joseph M.,	120 West 23d	1860
Chapman, Henry Grafton,	56 Wall	1860
Channing, Roscoe H.,	13 Broadway	1860
Clare, William Keating,	61 Warren	1860
Cobb, George T.,	5 East 38th	1860
Cronin, John B.,	118 Duane	1860
Conable, Samuel C.,	18 Wall	1860
Cotten, Charles B.,	182 West 14th	1860
Clark, Thomas,	City P. O.	1860
Cohen, J. Barritt,	18 Wall	1860
Cornwall, Nathaniel E.,	68 W. 26th	1861
Chichester, James H.,	191 Greenwich	1861
Charlier, Elie,	50 East 24th	1861
Craig, John S.,	164 Wooster	1861
Chittenden, Richard H.,	298 Broadway	1861
Cushing, Horace,	392 Broadway	1861
Crerar, John,	44 Exchange Pl.	1861
Chester, E. W.,	42 West 32d	1861
Clark, W. Irving,	6 Fletcher	1861
Curtis, Benjamin L.,	11 East 14th	1861
Cogswell, William L.,	27 East 26th	1861
Collins, George C.,	33 West 25th	1861
Cooper, George W.,	146 Grand	1862
Colgate, Stephen B.,	59 East 16th	1862
†De Peyster, Frederic,	76 University Pl.	1824
Davis, Charles A.,	1 University Pl.	1832
Dubois, Cornelius,	37 Water	1833
De Peyster, James F.,	67 West 36th	1836
Duyckinck, E. A.,	20 Clinton Pl.	1837
†Draper, Simeon,	16 Fifth Av.	1838
†Dorr, George B.,	74 Ninth	1838
DeWitt, Thomas,	116 Ninth	1838
†Dwight, Henry, jr.,	19 William	1843
Davies, Henry E.,	40 Wall	1843
†Dodge, Robert,	318 Broome	1844
Daly, Charles P.,	84 Clinton Pl.	1844
Duyckinck, George L.,	20 Clinton Pl.	1845
†Delano, Warren,	55 Broadway	1847
†Delano, Franklin H.,	55 Broadway	1847
Drowne, Henry T.,	52 Wall	1847
Delavan, Edward C.,	37 Wall	1848
Davis, Samuel,	10 East 25th	1848
†Dudley, J. G.,	Tarrytown	1849
Delafield, Richard,	6 West 18th	1850
†Douglass, William,		1850
†De Peyster, J. Watts,	Tivoli	1850
†Drew, Daniel,	22 William	1850
Doremus, Robert Ogden,	70 Union Pl.	1850
Doremus, Thomas C.,	54 East 21st	1851
Delancey, Edward F.,	10 Pine	1851
†De Peyster, Frederick J.,		1852
†Dodge, Edward,	51 Wall	1852
†Dudley, W. Hunter,	Tarrytown	1852
†Durand, Calvin,	157 Maiden Lane	1852

Dodge, William E., jr.,	43 West 31st	1852
Davis, William J.,	63 East 27th	1852
†Dickerson, John S.,	61 East 35th	1853
Douglass, George,	12 Clinton Pl.	1853
Devoe, Thomas F.,	80 West 13th	1853
†Davis, Thomas E.,		1854
Dunshee, Henry W.,	36 West 10th	1854
†Dubois, Abram,	13 West 11th	1855
†Dart, Russel,	149 East 15th	1855
Davies, Thomas A.,	678 Broadway	1856
†Dabney, C. H.,	11 Nassau	1857
†Dart, William M.,	174 Second Av.	1857
†Dortic, John J.,		1857
†Dibble, William A.,	32 Pine	1857
†Dixon, George, jr.,	149 Chambers	1857
†Dows, David,	82 Irving Pl.	1857
†Duncan, Alexander,	2 Washington Sq.	1857
†Duncan, William B.,	233 Fifth Av.	1857
†Dodge, William E.,	19 Cliff	1857
Dickerson, Edward N.,	27 Park Row	1857
Douglas, Earl,	38 Maiden Lane	1857
Dowd, William,	134 West 22d	1858
Denike, Abraham,	198 Second Av.	1858
Dalton, George T.,	76 Wall	1858
Demill, Thomas A.,	152 East 19th	1858
Darrach, James,	319 Broadway	1858
Dow, Augustus F.,	89 Wall	1859
Drowne, T. Stafford,	73 Summit St., Brooklyn	1859
Ditson, George Leighton,	30 West 15th	1859
Dwight, Jonathan,	259 West 23d	1860
†Degen, Charles R.,	83 Beaver	1860
Dewey, Chester P.,	46 Pine	1860
Day, Henry,	12 Wall	1860
Dean, Gilbert,	162 Madison Av.	1861
• Delancey, William H., jr.,	54 East 31st	1861
De Peyster, J. Watts, jr.,		1861
De Peyster, Frederic, jr.,		1861
Dean, John L.,	78 Water	1861
DeWitt, Edward,	88 Nassau	1861
Darling, Charles W.,	27 Washington Sq.	1862
Elsworth, Henry,	143 West 14th	1850
Eaton, D. B.,	2 East 29th	1851
†Elliott, Henry H.,	31 Pine	1852
Eaton, Nathaniel,	469 Broadway	1852
†Edgerton, Lyeurgus,	292 Broadway	1852
†Edgar, James A.,	48 West 25th	1852
†Evarts, William M.,	7 West 14th	1852
Elliott, George T., jr.,	18 West 29th	1856
†Elliott, Frederick B.,	31 Pine	1857
†Ely, Ambrose K.,	86 East 23d	1857
†Everson, George,		1857
†Earle, Morris,	95 Front	1857
†Ellis, Samuel Corp,	179 Second Av.	1857
Eigenbrodt, D. L.,	57 East 17th	1858

Elliott, Samuel M.,	7 Astor Pl.	1858
Everdell, William,	172 East 20th	1858
Eager, William B., jr.,	120 Hudson	1858
Edwards, Alfred,	111 Broadway	1858
Ely, Jonathan S.,	8 Wall	1858
Elliot, Daniel Giraud,	25 East 14th	1860
Embury, Abraham B.	37 West 37th	1860
Eaton, Amos B.,	291 Second Av.	1860
Edson, Tracy R.,	13 East 17th	1861
Ellis, Thomas P.,	79 & 81 Worth	1861
Easton, Charles,	46 St. Marks Pl.	1861
Fleming, Augustus,	10 Bond	1832
†Field, Hickson W.,		1836
†Folsom, George,	163 East 17th	1837
†Fellows, Richard S.,	New Haven	1843
†Field, Benjamin H.,	21 East 26th	1844
†Field, Hickson W., jr.,		1844
Frye, Jed,	72 West 31st	1846
Ferris, Isaac,	80 East 12th	1849
†Fowler, Frederick R.,	142 Front	1850
†Fearing, Daniel B.,	73 Fifth Av.	1850
†Faile, Thomas H.,	87 Fifth Av.	1850
†Fearing, Charles N.,	29 Lafayette Pl.	1850
†Field, Cortlandt DeP.,	21 East 26th	1850
Foster, Joel,	265 Fourth Av.	1850
†Foster, Thomas R.,	35 William	1851
†Foster, J. P. Giraud,		1852
†Fellows, Richard C.,	55 West 25th	1852
†Fraser, James F.,		1852
†Fiedler, Ernest,	32 Broadway	1852
†Fiedler, Edward,	32 Broadway	1852
Foulke, Thomas,	76 Rivington	1853
†Frenche, James,		1853
Fanning, John H.,	28 5th St.	1854
Foster, John A.,	265 Fourth Av.	1855
Francis, Samuel W.,	37 East 16th	1857
Fischell, Arnold,	5 Carroll Pl.	1857
†Faile, Thomas H., jr.,	192 Chambers	1857
†Frost, Samuel,	17 Irving Pl.	1857
†Frazer, Thomas,		1857
†Fayerweather, D. B.,		1857
†Freeman, Alfred,	171 Lexington Av.	1857
†Field, Moses Augustus,		1857
Franklin, Morris,	105 West 22d	1857
Foster, Joseph H.,	24 East 17th	1857
Francis, Valentine Mott,	37 East 16th	1858
Fitch, John,	44 Wall	1858
Fellows, George A.,	64 West 20th	1858
†Folsom, George W.,	163 East 17th	1858
Fuller, Dudley B.,	42 West 14th	1858
Freeman, Charles M.,	33 Wall	1858
Fowler, John, Jr.,	31 Nassau	1858
Feeter, Jacob W.,	44 Irving Pl.	1858
Flagg, Thomas J.,	22 Warren	1858

Faulkner, Hiram D.,	150 East 14th	1859
Freeborn, Thomas,	101 Wall	1859
Forrest, George J.,	50 E. 20th	1859
Fiske, Frederick B.,	51 Vesey	1859
†Fish, Hamilton,	134 East 17th	1859
Fellows, Charles H.,	11 Maiden Lane	1860
Frankenheimer, Philip,	207 East 18th	1860
Fisher, Henry,	Bible House	1860
Ferris, John H.,	302 West 34th	1860
Fowler, William W.,	14 Wall	1860
Fitch, Samuel S.,	714 Broadway	1861
Fancher, Enoch L.,	229 Broadway	1861
Farnham, George,	123 West 38th	1861
Fairbanks, Dexter,	237 West 14th	1861
Franklin, William M.,	180 Broadway	1861
Furman, John M.,	104 Wall	1861
†Gallatin, James,	36 Wall	1843
Gallatin, Albert R.,	7 East 17th	1843
†Green, Horace,	12 Clinton Pl.	1843
Gray, John F.,	18 East 20th	1844
†Green, John C.,	10 Washington Sq.	1844
Green, Andrew H.,	12 Wall	1845
Gallaudet, Thomas,	9 West 18th	1845
Green, James,	15 Nassau	1846
Gerard, James W.,	27 Wall	1847
†Goodwin, Eben,	209 Water	1847
†Grinnell, Moses H.,	1 East 14th	1847
†Gilbert, Clinton,	234 Fifth Av.	1847
Groshon, John,	73 Sixth Av.	1847
Gordon, George, jr.,		1847
Gilman, William C.,	178 East 18th	1848
Glaubenskle, Theodore,		1848
†Gray, John A. C.,		1850
†Grinnell, Henry,	17 Bond	1850
Grant, S. Hastings,	273 10th St.	1850
Gale, William,	7 West 30th	1850
Gross, John L.,	12 East 17th	1850
†Gilliland, Edward H.,	Clarendon H.	1852
†Gihon, John,		1852
†Gihon, William,		1852
†Goodhue, Robert C.,	253 Fifth Av.	1852
†Gould, Charles,	5 Madison Sq.	1852
Gandy, Sheppard,	97 Water	1852
†Gourlie, John H.,	26 West 17th	1852
Garrettson, Francis T.,	48 Wall	1852
†Green, Walter C.,		1853
Gibbs, Wolcott,	59 East 29th	1853
Gaines, Stephen W.,	284 Pearl	1853
Gaines, Royal A.,	73 West 31st	1853
†Gunther, C. Godfrey,	145 East 14th	1854
†Green, John W.,	37 Seventh Av.	1854
Gardner, A. K.,	141 East 13th	1854
Griffen, Stephen,	134 Sixth Av.	1854
Gould, David,	68 William	1855

Goodrich, Frank B.,		1855
†Gillespie, George deHeart,	40 East 12th	1856
†Garner, James G.,	172 West 23d	1857
†Goodman, Richard,	108 East 30th	1857
†Grant, R. Suydam,		1857
†Gebhard, Frederick C.,	100 Fifth Av.	1857
†Gilbert, William W.,	245 Water	1857
†Graham, James Lorimer,	21 Washington Sq.	1857
†Graham, James Lorimer, jr.,	21 Washington Sq.	1857
†Garner, Thomas,	4 Washington Sq.	1857
†Gould, James R.,	5 Madison Sq.	1857
†Gihon, John, jr.,		1857
†Griswold, George, jr.,	91 Fifth Av.	1857
†Griswold, Almon W.,	371 Fifth Av.	1857
†Gallier, John,	16 East 25th	1857
Good, Leonard H.,	43 10th St.	1857
Graham, Charles K.,	215 Sixth Av.	1858
Gunning, T. B.,	41 East 21st	1858
Graham, Nathan B.,	122 Second Av.	1858
Griffith, Lewis P.,	15 Stuyvesant	1858
Gajahi, Guglielmo,	96 West 45th	1858
Greenwood, Isaac J., jr.,	142 West 14th	1858
Garrison, John P.,	40 West 21st	1859
Gilder, William H.,	35 Chambers	1859
Griswold, John N. A.,	72 South	1860
Gilman, William C., jr.,	28 Merchants' Ex.	1860
Griffen, Henry G.,	153 East 10th	1860
Gildersleeve, David H.,	172 Pearl	1860
Gambling, William M.,	173 Sixth Av.	1860
Greene, George S.,	62 West 27th	1860
Greer, George B.,	536 Seventh Av.	1860
Gilson, William H.,	367 Broadway	1860
Gavit, John E.,	48 Merchants' Ex.	1860
Greenough, J. James,	6 Wall	1860
Giles, John S.,	181 10th St.	1860
Gray, George Griswold,	32 Washington Sq.	1861
Griffin, Herman,	114 Nassau	1861
Goodwin, William,	49 East 11th St.	1861
†Hamilton, John C.,	17 West 20th	1817
Hoffman, Murray,	17 East 37th	1831
†Herring, James,		1836
Hobart, Dayton,	11 Wall	1836
†Hicks, Henry W.,	64 Beaver	1838
Hammersley, Andrew S.,	St. Nicholas	1843
Hoppin, William J.,	61 Pine	1843
Hilger, Maurice,	5 Beekman	1844
Hunter, Charles F.,	224 West 14th	1844
†Hatch, George W.,	29 William	1845
†Huntington, D.,	48 East 20th	1846
Haight, Richard K.,	57 Broadway	1846
Habicht, C. Edward,	24 West 16th	1847
Hall, John B.,	46 Pine	1847
Hall, A. Oakley,	237 Broadway	1847
Hone, Robert S.,	231 Fifth Av.	1847

Hurd, John C.,	811 Greenwich	1848
†Holmes, Adrian B.,	57 William	1849
Hoadley, David,	88 Wall	1849
Hurlbut, Henry A.,	11 West 20th	1849
Hatch, Walter T.,	292 Broadway	1849
†Harsen, Jacob,	72 9th St.	1849
Hyde, Joseph,	103 East 27th	1849
†Hicks, William T.,	214 Pearl	1850
†Hall, Valentine G.,	16 Gramercy Park	1850
†Hale, Josiah L.,		1850
†Hamilton, James A.,	51 East 23d	1850
Hewitt, Abram S.,	17 Burling Slip	1850
†Hunt, Wilson G.,	36 Park Pl.	1850
†Hayden, Nathaniel,	148 East 18th	1850
†Houghton, George H.,	1 East 29th	1850
†Haggerty, Ogden,	279 Broadway	1851
Hubbard, S. T.,	47 9th St.	1852
Hook, John D.,	334 Broadway	1852
†Hoffman, William B.,	2 Hanover	1852
†Howes, R. W.,	3 Beekman	1852
†Hoge, William,	58 Wall	1852
†Heiser, Henry A.,	44 Pine	1852
†Halsted, Nathaniel N.,	103 Liberty	1852
†Herrick, Jacob B.,	82 10th St.	1852
†Herrick, John J.,		1852
†Hoe, Richard M.,	41 East 16th	1852
†Hoe, Robert,	39 East 16th	1852
Hoffman, Francis S.,	247 Broadway	1852
†Harriman, Edward,	128 Front	1852
Hyde, Samuel T.,	35 East 21st	1852
Hoe, Peter Smith,	29 Gold	1853
Hoffman, Frederick,	41 West 18th	1853
†Henry, Joshua J.,	373 Fifth Av.	1853
Hedden, Josiah,	59 Broadway	1853
Hall, William,	543 Broadway	1854
Hodgman, Daniel,	39 East 20th	1854
†Hoople, William H.,	115 Second Av.	1854
†Hubbard, Robert J.,	18 William	1854
Hoffman, Edward,	41 West 18th	1855
Hibbard, William,	67 Seventh	1855
†Hardenbergh, John A.,	58 West 21st	1855
†Holden, James C.,	158 East 18th	1855
Hyatt, Thaddeus,	46 Morton	1855
Hunt, Benjamin Fanenil,	81 East 29th	1855
Homans, J. Smith,		1856
Habirshaw, William,	52 Walker	1856
†Hicks, Thomas,	6 Astor Pl.	1856
Hart, Lucius,	126 East 14th	1856
†Hoyt, Edwin,	94 Fifth Av.	1856
†Hewitt, James W.,	189 Second Av.	1857
†Hewitt, James,	39 Water	1857
Hotaling, Samuel,	15 Carroll Pl.	1857
†Halsted, William M.,	1 West 14th	1857
†Herring, Silas C.,	251 Broadway	1857
†Harden, George,	53 William	1857

†Hutchins, Waldo,	40 Wall	1857
†Henry, George Herrick,		1857
†Havemeyer, John C.,	213 West 14th	1857
†Hall, John Tonnele,	387 Fifth Av.	1857
†Hoyt, J. B.,	28 Spruce	1857
†Hoyt, Oliver,	28 Spruce	1857
†Harmer, Charles G.,	72 Beekman	1857
†Hooker, William T.,	7 Nassau	1857
†Hyatt, George E. L.,	31 Howard	1857
†Hoe, Robert, jr.,	39 East 16th	1857
†Harbeck, Charles H.,	80 Irving Pl.	1857
†Hall, Peleg,	49 Park Pl.	1857
†Harbeck, Charles T.,	80 Irving Pl.	1857
Higbee, Edward Y.,	50 West 21st	1857
Hitchcock, Roswell D.,	149 East 12th	1857
Hawkins, Rush C.,	10 Wall	1857
Hadden, William A.,	340 Broadway	1857
†Hutchinson, Ira,	48 9th St.	1857
Herrick, Everett,	280 Fourth Av.	1858
Harriott, James C.,	70 Wall	1858
†Hammersley, John W.,	44 Bond	1858
Havemeyer, Albert,	197 West 14th	1858
†Harriott, John A.,	34 Pine	1858
Howard, S. H.,	63 East 15th	1858
Hawley, E. J.,	47 Fifth Av.	1858
Hayward, George,	171 Pearl	1858
Harberger, John S.,	40 Warren	1858
Hart, Robert D.,	16 Warren	1858
Hawley, Daniel E.,	41 Broad	1858
Hallett, Samuel,	58 Beaver	1859
Hopkins, Judson H.,	Newburgh	1859
Hutchinson, Joslyn,	3 Bowling Green	1859
Hobson, J. C.,	97 John	1859
Hawes, A. C.,	15 East 17th	1859
Hegeman, George R.,	72 Broad	1859
Hibbard, William F.	67 7th St.	1859
Hinton, J. H.,	41 West 32d	1859
Haines, William A.,	62 Murray	1860
Hill, Anthony John,	Astor House	1860
Hincken, Edward,	161 Pearl	1860
Haight, George L.,	29 William	1860
Heartt, Jonas S.,	53 Clinton Pl.	1860
Hyde, Ebenezer J.,	20 Varick Pl.	1860
Hyde, Henry B.,	92 Broadway	1860
Hill, Benjamin S.,	152 West 49th	1860
Hunt, Charles H.,	25 Nassau	1860
Haight, D. Henry,	57 Broadway	1861
Hubbell, Henry W.,	75 East 23d	1861
Harris, John,	51 West 37th	1861
Hay, Allan,	35 First Av.	1861
†Hammersley, A. Gordon,		1861
†Hammersley, Lewis C.,		1861
Hodges, Edward,	134 Front	1861
Halstead, Daniel B.,	184 Greenwich	1862
Hunter, Robert J.,	23 Park Pl.	1862

Hewett, Robert, jr.,	32 West 21st	1862
†Irvin, Richard,	21 West 21st	1852
Irving, Leslie,	61 West 45th	1860
Ingraham, Daniel P., jr.,	Harlem	1861
†Jones, George,		1824
†Jay, John,	20 Nassau	1838
†Jaudon, Samuel,	51 Exchange Pl.	1843
†Jarvis, Jay,		1844
Jackson, William H.,	56 West 23d	1845
†Johnston, John T.,	8 Fifth Av.	1845
†Jones, Lot,	77 2d St. ;	1847
Johnson, Samuel R.,	West 20th n. Ninth Av.	1849
†Jackson, Peter A. H.,	192 Broadway	1851
†Johnson, Henry W.,	39 Wall	1852
†Jay, William, jr.,	Katonah	1852
†Jones, Walter R., jr.,	165 Pearl	1852
Jones, Walter R. T.,	65 Wall	1852
†Johnston, James B.,	56 10th St.	1852
Jones, John D.,	33 West 24th	1852
Jesup, Morris K.,	65 East 19th	1854
†Jung, Theobald C.,	178 Second Av.	1854
Jaffray, Edward S.,	147 Second Av.	1854
Jaques, David R.,	115 Nassau	1854
Jackson, George T.,	92 East 26th	1856
†James, John B.,	6 East 36th	1857
†Jones, John Q.,	236 Fifth Av.	1857
†Just, John,	34 West 37th	1857
Jonge, Isadore de,	3 Bowling Green	1857
†Jones, Henry L.,	77 Second Av.	1857
Judson, William D.,	135 East 19th	1858
Jones, David,	188 6th St.	1858
†Jackson, George R.,	161 10th St.	1858
Jackson, William H.,	154 West 22d	1858
Jeremiah, Thomas,	175 West 14th	1858
Joy, Joseph F.,	88 Wall	1859
Jones, Frederick M.,	54 Walker	1860
Jackson, Joseph C.,	48 Wall	1860
Jenkins, Sylvanus F.,	4 West 20th	1860
Joy, Charles A.,	Columbia Col.	1860
Johnston, R. E.,	129 East 19th	1861
Johnston, Henry,	28 Greenwich	1861
Joyce, James F.,	154 Lexington Av.	1861
†King, Charles,	28 West 14th	1813
†King, John A.,	Jamaica, L. I.	1813
†Knapp, Shepherd.	33 Wall	1844
Kirkland, Charles P.,	76 East 21st	1846
Knapp, Peter K.,	22 Ferry	1846
King, Hezekiah,	51 Beekman	1848
King, Edward,	Newport, R. I.	1849
†Kennedy, R. Lenox.	99 Fifth Av.	1850
†Ketchum, Morris,	380 Fifth Av.	1850
Kingsland, A. C.	114 Fifth Av.	1851

Kendall, Isaac C.,	45 East 19th	1851
Ketchum, Hiram,	29 William	1852
†Kelley, Robert W.,		1852
• †Kneeland, Charles,	49 William	1852
Koerner, Herman J. A.,	185 East 15th	1853
†Keteltas, Eugene,	37 St. Marks Pl.	1854
†Kinney, George,	119 Second Av.	1854
Kapp, Frederic	6 Mansfield Pl.	1856
Krebs, John M.,	141 Henry	1856
†Kernochan, James P.,	129 West 10th	1856
†Ketchum, Edward B.,		1857
†Kernochan, John A.,	194 Second Av.	1857
†Kirtland, Jared T.,	24 Pine	1857
†King, William L.,	143 Second Av.	1857
Kirby, Spencer,	12 West 29th	1858
Kellogg, George G.,	126 Duane	1859
King, Peter V.,	59 10th St.	1860
Knowlton, Danford,	159 West 12th	1861
†Lawrence, William B.,	Newport, R. I.	1826
†Ludlow, Thomas W.,		1828
†Leveridge, John,	5 Rutgers Pl.	1830
Lord, Rufus L.,	24 Laight	1836
†Lenox, James,	53 Fifth Av.	1844
Leeds, Samuel,	11 Great Jones St.	1846
†Loomis, H. B.,		1847
Luqueer, Robert S.,	25 West 15th	1848
†Levy, Uriah P.,	107 St. Marks Pl.	1848
†Lawton, Cyrus,	124 Nassau	1848
Lossing, Benson J.,	Poughkeepsie	1848
†LeRoy, Jacob R.,		1848
Lowrey, Charles J.,	Brooklyn	1849
†Lorillard, Peter,	787 Broadway	1850
†Lawrence, John S.,	82 East 21st	1850
Leggett, Abram A.,	224 10th St.	1850
Latting, John J.,	59 Fulton	1850
†Lane, Smith E.,	169 Broadway	1850
†LePoy, Robert,	8 West 22d	1850
Leifferts, Marshall,	423 Fourth	1850
Lee, William P.,	38 West 38th	1852
Leveridge, J. W. C.,	22 Duane	1852
†Leverich, Henry S.,	111 Pearl	1852
†Little, Edward B.,	17 West 42d	1852
†Lawrence, Ferdinand,	Fifth Av. Hotel	1852
†Lamont, Charles A.,	114 Water	1853
†Lathrop, Edward,	186 East 13th	1854
†Lanier, James F. D.,	54 West 10th St.	1854
†Luqueer, F. T.,	25 West 15th	1854
†Lowden, Robert,	108 Wall	1854
Loder, Jeremiah,	79 Cedar	1855
Leeds, Henry H.,	173 West 14th	1855
†Lane, George W.,	8 West 29th	1856
Ludington, Charles H.,	23 Park Pl.	1857
Lloyd, John C.,	40 Broad	1857
Lord, James Couper	24 Gramercy Pl.	1857

†Leverich, Charles P.,	48 Wall	1857
†Lanier, Charles,		1857
†Lockwood, Alfred,	22 William	1857
†Lockwood, LeGrand,	127 West 14th	1857
†Lawrence, Henry E.,	13 Lexington Av.	1857
†Lawrence, Thomas T.,	13 Lexington Av	1857
†Locke, John D.,	47 Cliff	1857
†Langley, William C.,	14 Vesey	1857
Leary, Arthur,	87 Beaver	1857
†Lang, Louis,	Waverley House	1857
Lloyd, John,	227 10th St.	1857
Lynes, George,	47 St. Marks Pl.	1858
Linsley, Jared,	22 Lafayette Pl.	1858
Langdell, C. C.,	16 Wall	1858
Lane, P. Van Zandt,	215 10th St.	1858
Lambert, Joseph A.,	202 Fulton	1858
Ludlow, Fitzhugh,	108 East 14th	1858
Lawrence, Thomas,	133 Nassau	1858
Lieber, Francis,	48 East 34th	1859
Lawrence, Horatio G.,	1 Vesey	1859
Lawrence, John M.,	184 William	1859
Lawson, James, jr.,	16 West 12th	1859
Lewis, William E.,	62 7th St.	1859
Lyman, George D.,	48 Wall	1860
Lowry, Robert H.,	2 Wall	1860
Lee, William H.,	26 West 37th	1860
Leigh, Charles C.,	49 4th St.	1860
†Lee, James,	28 West 11th	1860
Lewis, James C.,	527 Greenwich	1860
Lawrence, Richard,	48 Wall	1861
Levi, Joseph C.,	146 Broadway	1861
Lane, James H.,	37 Warren	1861
Lawrence, George Newbold,	52 East 21st	1862
†Mathews, James M.,	19 West 24th	1809
†Moore, Clement C.,	400 West 23d	1813
†Murray, John R.,	80 Nassau,	1813
Morris, Gerard W.,	25 Fifth Av.	1833
†Minturn, Robert B.,	60 Fifth Av.	1838
†Morgan, Matthew,	12 Washington Pl.	1843
Macdonald, John M.,	Flushing, L. I.	1844
†Marchant, E. D.,		1844
Morris, Oran W.,	271 West 19th	1846
†Minturn, Charles,		1847
†Moore, George H.,	36 West 18th	1847
Myers, T. Bailey,	130 Fifth Av.	1848
†Miles, William,	229 Henry	1848
McElligott, James N.,	15 East 31st	1848
†Mitchill, Samuel L.,	25 Union Pl.	1848
†Macy, William H.,	47 East 21st	1848
†Marshall, Charles H.,	38 East 14th	1848
†Marsh, James,	31 Fifth Av.	1848
†Marquand, Henry G.,	21 West 20th	1849
McDonough, Alexander R.,	15 Nassau	1849
†Morgan, Edwin D.,	54 Exchange Pl.	1849

Mersereau, John W.,	20 West 32d	1849
Meyer, Frederic William,	30 Cliff	1850
+McCurdy, Robert H.,	19 East 14th	1850
+Marsh, Benjamin F.,		1850
+Marsh, Samuel,	98 Duane	1850
+Miller, Daniel S.,	30 East 17th	1850
+McKesson, John,	61 East 21st	1850
+McNamee, Theodore,	86 East 19th	1850
+McLaren, William,		1850
Martin, D. Randolph,	197 Greenwich	1850
McLean, James M.,	67 Wall	1850
+Morrison, James M.,	32 7th St.	1851
+Macomber, Edward,	275 Fifth Av.	1851
Murphy, William D.,	107 South	1851
+Moore, Thomas W. C.,	73 East 12th	1851
Moreau, John B.,	14 2d St.	1851
MacMullen, John,	900 Broadway	1852
Menzies, William,	426 West 23d	1852
Martin, William C.,	111 John	1852
+Mount, Andrew,	9 St. Marks Pl.	1852
+Myers, John K.,	60 Murray	1852
+Morse, Sidney E.,	33 East 22d	1852
+Mortimer, John H.,	16 University Pl.	1852
Martin, William A.,	69 Courtlandt	1852
Moore, William H. H.,	6 East 16th	1852
Merwin, Almon,	5 Bible House	1853
+Martin, William R.,	129 East 12th	1853
Morange, Henry H.,	134 West 12th	1853
+McIlvaine, B. R.,	187 Second Av.	1854
+Mortimer, Campbell,		1854
McLeod, John N.,	87 West 20th	1854
Morton, Levi P.,	15 West 17th	1855
McRae, John C.,	694 Broadway	1855
Mayo, William S.,	132 Second Av.	1855
+Mallett, Edward J.,		1856
+Moore, Frank,	36 Union Sq.	1856
Milburn, Wm. H.,		1856
+Morgan, David P.	55 Exchange Pl.	1857
+McIlvaine, Charles J.	187 Second Av.	1857
Mead, William K.,	55 Courtlandt	1857
+Murray, Washington,	11 East 12th	1857
+Mason, Sidney,	132 Fifth Av.	1857
+McKesson, John, jr.,	61 East 21st	1857
+Mount, William S.,	9 St. Marks Pl.	1857
+Mount, Alfred R.,	5 West 20th	1857
+Mersereau, Nicholas R.,	403 Broadway	1857
+Mersereau, John W., jr.,		1857
+Morton, Thomas,		1857
+Mattison, Mahlon,	68 East 31st	1857
+Macy, Silvanus J.,	62 East 17th	1857
+Macy, Josiah, jr.,	47 West 28th	1857
+Morgan, Homer,	70 East 19th	1857
+Miliken, D.,	139 Duane	1857
+Mills, Henry Edward,	128 9th St.	1857
+Morgan, H. T.,	35 William	1857

†Morrison, David M.,	32 7th St.	1857
†Morrison, William E.,	32 7th St.	1857
Marbury, Francis F.,	76 Irving Pl.	1857
Manning, J. Angus,	141 Prince	1857
†Mettam, Charles,	429 Broadway	1857
Morgan, William F.,	244 4th St.	1857
†Mellvaine, Francis E.,	187 Second Av.	1857
Martin, Albert A.,	27 West 32d	1858
Munn, William H.,	24 West 26th	1858
McKenzie, Girard L.,	110 Broadway	1858
Montgomery, Roman W.,	41 William	1858
Macfarlan, D. T.,	180 10th St.	1858
McVickar, John Aug.,	83 East 17th	1858
Merrill, Nelson,	71 Wall	1858
Macfarlan, E.,	164 West 43d	1858
Minturn, Robert B., jr.,	60 Fifth Av.	1858
Miles, Charles,	47 Broadway	1858
Morewood, John R.,	64 Broad	1859
Mott, Jordan L.,	266 Fifth Av.	1859
†Macfarlan, Thomas,	180 10th St.	1859
Maxwell, William H.,	44 East 12th	1860
Morrell, Joseph S.,	42 Second Av.	1860
May, Charles W., jr.,	9 Maiden Lane	1860
Merriam, Benjamin W.,	290 Fifth Av.	1860
Monell, Claudias L.,	112 West 43d	1860
Meday, C. H.,	542 Washington	1860
Manice, W. D. F.,	9 Nassau	1860
Moore, Charles B.,	51 Wall	1860
Morrison, Christian B.,	33 West 22d	1860
McNulty, John,	237½ West 31st	1860
Mann, Charles A.,	37 Wall	1861
Mitchell, John S.,	228 East 50th	1861
Morgan, George D.,	54 Exchange Pl.	1861
Mitchill, George,	13 Broadway	1861
†Monahan, Thomas,	165 Front	1861
Moreau, Charles C.,	300 Broadway	1861
Metzgar, Christian,	247 7th St.	1861
Marcy, Thomas K.,	Brooklyn	1861
Murphy, William,	188 Second Av.	1861
Munson, Alexander D.,	49 West 16th	1861
†Nott, Eliphalet,		1814
Neilson, William H.,	102 East 15th	1838
†Noyes, William Curtis,	265 Fifth Av.	1840
Nash, Stephen P.,	11 West 19th	1848
†Norrie, Adam,	231 Fifth Av	1850
Nash, Frederick,	16 East 22d	1851
†Niblo, William,	576 Broadway	1852
†Nevins, David H.,		1852
†Norrie, Gordon,	90 Broadway	1852
†Newbold, Cleayton,	52 West 21st	1857
†Nesbitt, George F.,	79 Lexington Av.	1857
†Nicholson, John,		1857
Nicol, Robert,	10 Warren	1857
Newcomb, C. G.,	177 West 11th	1857

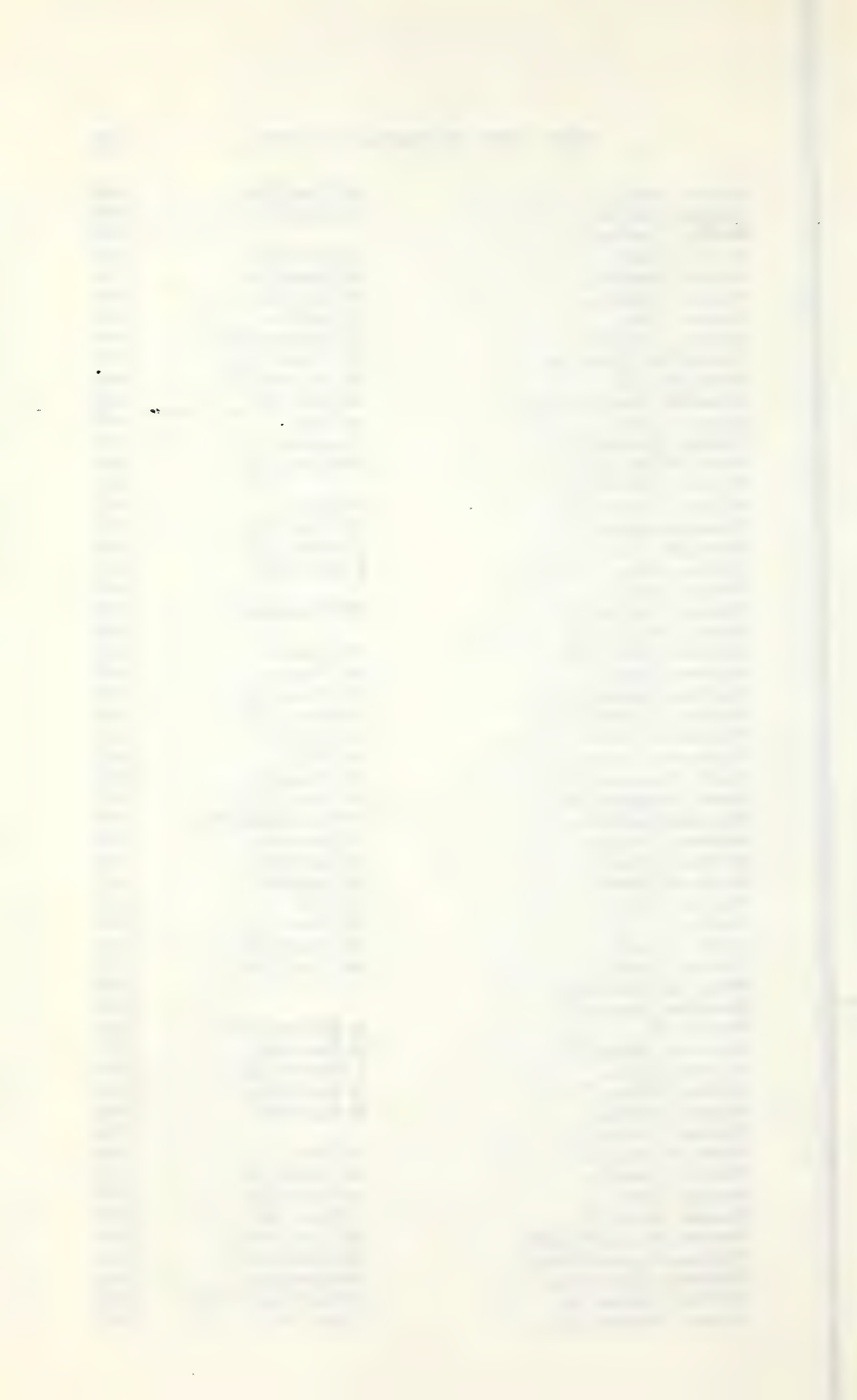
North, Alfred,	75 East 27th	1857
Neill, Edward M.,	18 West 25th	1858
Northall, R. P. K.,	24 East 17th	1858
Nott, Charles C.,	69 Wall	1858
Noyes, George F.,		1858
†O'Rielly, Henry,	World office	1838
Ogden, J. DeP.,	49 Crosby	1844
†Osgood, Samuel S.,		1845
O'Connor, Charles,	61 Wall	1847
†Oakley, Henry A.,	66 Wall	1848
Osgood, Samuel,	154 West 11th	1850
Olmsted, Henry,	103 East 27th	1851
†Olyphant, G. Talbot,	37 East 37th	1852
Ogden, Benjamin,	140 Hester	1853
O'Donnell, Michael J.,	50 Mott	1854
†Oakes, Josiah,	124 West 11th	1854
†Opdyke, George,	79 Fifth Av.	1857
†Oothout, Bleecker,	26 Washington Sq.	1857
Otto, Jacob A.,	5 Park Pl.	1857
Oakley, Richard A.,	157 Lexington Av.	1857
Olmstead, Frederick L.,		1858
O'Neil, Augustine,	51 Liberty	1858
Owen, Henry,	91 John	1859
Orton, William,	46 Walker	1859
Orchard, Samuel,	14 Frankfort	1860
Oakley, E. Benedict,	121 Second Av.	1860
Ogilby, Frederick,	228 4th St.	1862
Pearson, Isaac Green,	54 9th St.	1836
Phillips, William W.,	40 West 12th	1838
Pierrepoint, H. E.,	30 Broadway	1838
†Putnam, George P.,	532 Broadway	1840
Powers, William P.,	106 Broadway	1841
Pell, R. Livingston,	32 Laight	1844
†Powell, William H.,	43 East 22d	1844
†Phalen, James,	47 Wall	1844
†Post, Waldron B.,	23 Waverley Pl.	1844
†Parker, Willard,	37 East 12th	1845
Peckham, Walton H.,	184 Fifth Av.	1845
†Paine, John,	140 Fifth Av.	1845
Pinkney, William T.,	16 Wall	1846
Parker, George S.,	23 East 21st	1846
Peck, Gardiner M.,	303 West 24th	1848
Peabody, Charles A.,	54 West 21st	1848
Potter, Clarkson N.,	61 Wall	1848
Post, Jchiel J.,	16 East 23d	1849
Platt, George,	329 Fourth Av.	1849
Paulding, William Irving,		1849
†Prime, Frederic,	54 Wall	1850
†Penfold, Edmund,	87 Fifth Av.	1850
†Penfold, John,	9 Brevoort Pl.	1850
†Parish, Daniel,	2 East 16th	1850
†Pettit, John Jules,	5 Hanover	1850
†Phillips, James W.,		1850

Pell, Walden,	19 West 21st	1850
†Peters, T. M.,	101st St., n. B'ingdale R.	1850
Pepoon, Marshall,	180 Fifth Av.	1850
†Pollen, George P.,		1851
Platt, John H.,	40 Wall	1851
†Phelps, John J.,	340 Broadway	1852
Peters, George C.,	321 West 23d	1852
Pyne, John,	14 Wall	1852
†Penfold, Edmund, jr.,	26 West 32d	1852
†Powell, William H.,	43 East 22d	1852
†Paine, William H.,	47 Wall	1852
†Pollen, George,	7 Waverley Pl.	1852
†Palen, George,	87 Gold	1852
†Phelps, W. W.,		1852
Potter, Robert B.,	61 Wall	1852
†Peck, John,	29 Cliff	1853
†Plume, George T.,	114 Water	1853
†Palmer, Francis A.,	160 Madison Av.	1853
†Pratt, George W.,	12 West 12th	1853
Patterson, Joseph W.,	30 West 20th	1853
Parker, Joel,	106 Lexington Av	1854
†Perry, Samuel,	3 Front	1854
Purple, Samuel S.,	183 Hudson	1854
Paton, Thomas C. M.,	341 Broadway	1854
†Paton, Thomas,	88 Reade	1855
Pierce, Roswell G.,	10 Pine	1855
†Phelps, Isaac N.,	45 Wall	1856
Parmalee, S. Newton,	297 Second Av.	1856
†Porter, Mortimer,	16 Wall	1857
†Penfold, William Hall,		1857
†Prime, Temple,		1857
†Peckham, Walton M.,	36 East 21st	1857
†Parker, Willard, jr.,	37 East 12th	1857
†Platt, Nathan C.,	29 Washington Sq.	1857
†Peckham, Alfred G.,	36 East 21st	1857
†Putnam, Tarrant,	6 College Pl.	1857
†Phelps, Isaac N.,	45 Wall	1857
†Pyne, Percy R.,	44 South	1857
†Putnam, T. E.,		1857
Partridge, William T.,	115 Pearl	1857
†Philbin, Stephen,	82 Clinton Pl.	1857
Palmer, Beriah,	165 East 18th	1858
Prall, William T.,	12 Broad	1858
Patteson, James A.,	104 Front	1858
Persse, Dudley,	29 Beekman	1858
Parton, James,	182 East 18th	1858
Pinkney, J. H.,	8 Wall	1858
Pryer, James,	217 Front	1858
Phelps, William,		1858
Powers, George W.,	11 Dey	1859
†Prime, William C.,	27 William	1859
Pike, Gardiner,	89 East 19th	1859
Pierson, Henry L., jr	28 West 19th	1859
Phillip, Joseph Dean,	Brooklyn	1859
Payne, Augustus W.,	42 East 20th	1859

Perkins, J. Deming,	34 Bond	1859
Pignolet, Louis H.,	187 Greenwich	1860
Piereson, John H.,	101 East 17th	1860
Phelps, Benjamin K.,	34 Wall	1861
Parsons, Edwin,	18 Exchange Pl.	1861
Patterson, John S.,	146 Broadway	1861
Pond, James O.,	327 West 23d	1861
Phoenix, Stephen Whitney,	22 West 23d	1861
Paxson, William,	137 East 15th	1861
Place, James K.,	117 East 12th	1861
Pierce, Henry M.,	437 Fifth Av.	1861
Quackenbos, George P.,	71 West 14th	1855
Quintard, James H.,	97 East 17th	1861
Quintard, George W.,	413 9th St.	1861
†Russell, Charles H.,	2 Great Jones	1836
†Russell, Archibald,	45 10th	1837
†Rhinelander, William C.,	14 Washington Sq.	1838
†Robbins, George S.,	54 William	1838
†Robinson, Edward,	257 Greene	1843
†Remsen, William,	26 Waverley Pl.	1845
†Russell, Israel,	220 Thompson	1845
Rader, Maximilian,	174 West 14th	1848
Root, Russell C.,	224 Fifth Av.	1848
Ripley, Joseph,	68 Pine	1849
†Ray, Robert,	221 West 28th	1850
†Russell, William H.,	686 Broadway	1850
†Roosevelt, C. V. S.,	94 Maiden Lane	1850
†Requa, Charles M.,	127 Water	1850
†Riker, John L., jr.,	127 Water	1850
Rice, Edwin T.,	41 Wall	1852
Riker, John H.,	150 Nassau	1852
†Ransom, J. H.,	152 Second Av.	1852
†Ransom, A. P.,	148 Second Av.	1852
†Ransom, Daniel,	16 West 21st	1852
†Roberts, Marshall O.,	107 Fifth Av.	1852
Robertson, John,	28 Beaver	1852
Russell, William C.,	24 Pine	1852
†Robinson, James A.,		1852
Randolph, A. D. F.,	134 West Houston	1852
†Rogers, Charles H.,	80 Wall	1853
Reid, John,	22 John	1853
†Romaine, Worthington	25 Nassau	1854
Rigney, Thomas,	121 Pearl	1854
†Rutherford, Lewis M.,	175 Second Av.	1854
Raphall, Morris J.,	46 West Washington Pl.	1855
†Randolph, Franklin F.,	14 Wall	1855
Rising, J. Converse,	44 Exchange Pl.	1856
†Rockwell, William,	50 East 11th	1856
Richards, Augustus C.,	128 Duane	1856
†Ramsdell, Homer,	Newburgh	1857
†Ransom, William, jr.,	32 Courtlandt	1857
†Randall, John,	53 Broadway	1857
†Rockwell, J. S.,	47 Ferry	1857

†Richards, Edward C.,	68 East 19th	1857
†Rodman, Robert W.,	82 South	1857
†Rhinelander, William,	67 East 19th	1857
†Robinson, Daniel,		1857
Richardson, Charles B.,	14 Bible House	1857
Robinson, Edward, jr.,	3 Pine	1858
Roosevelt, Robert B.,	76 William	1858
Russell, Isaac D.,	87 Beekman	1858
Ross, William B.,	33 Wall	1858
†Raynor, Samuel,	60 East 16th	1858
Rankin, Robert G.,	159 Front	1858
Ryerson, George W.,	32 East 24th	1859
Rogers, John,	546 Broadway	1859
Richardson, William,	66 Reade	1859
Robbins, George A.,	49 West 25th	1860
Read, William G.,	40 Wall	1860
Reed, John M.,	183 East 19th	1860
Rice, James C.,	44 Wall	1860
Reed, Samuel C.,	22 Pine	1860
Robinson, John A.,	15 East 22d	1861
Riggs, Marcus C.,	10 Wall	1861
Raynolds, Charles T.,	87 East 34th	1861
Rosenfield, Lazarus,	51 East 11th	1861
Raphael, B. J.,	124 9th St.	1861
Rockwell, William B.,	159 East 50th	1862
Stevens, Alexander H.,	6 Lafayette Pl.	1817
†Schell, Augustus,	22 West 21st	1838
Sandford, Charles W.,	312 West 22d	1838
Sargent, John O.,	28 East 35th	1838
†Swan, Benjamin L.,	29 Lafayette Pl.	1839
†Stevens, John A.,	63 Bleecker	1840
Schell, Richard,	22 West 21st	1840
Sheldon, Frederick, jr.,	73 Fifth Av.	1843
Stebbins, Henry G.,	2 West 16th	1843
†Suydam, Lambert,	158 Waverley Pl.	1843
Suydam, D. Lydig,	25 Waverley Pl.	1844
Sturges, Jonathan,	5 East 14th	1844
Smith, James O.,	81 Fulton	1845
†Spofford, Paul,	4 East 14th	1845
†Spofford, Paul N.,	4 East 14th	1845
†Stetson, Charles A.,	Astor House	1845
Sistare, George K.,	50 Exchange Pl.	1845
Shea, John G.,	14 Bible House	1846
Satterlee, George C.,	49 Exchange Pl.	1846
Sherwood, Samuel,	114 9th St.	1847
†Sampson, Joseph,	660 Broadway	1847
†Suydam, James,	E. 38th cor. Fourth Av.	1848
†Strong, William K.,	50 Pine	1848
Schell, Robert,	21 Maiden Lane	1848
Smidt, John C. T.,	10 Wall	1848
Starr, J. Leander,	57 East 11th	1848
†Schietelin, S. B.,	15 Madison Sq. North	1848
Storrs, Richard S.,	Brooklyn	1849
Scott, Leonard,	226 Fourth	1849

†Smith, Asa D.,	142 East 13th	1849
†Stewart, David,	27 East 22d	1849
Swords, Charles R.,		1850
Scott, William,	64 East 23d	1850
†Spring, Gardiner,	13 West 37th	1850
†Smith, Uriah J.,	38 East 14th	1850
†Swan, Caleb,	133 9th St.	1850
†Suffern, Thomas,	11 Washington Sq.	1850
†Schieffelin, Sidney A.,	220 Fifth Av.	1850
†Swan, Otis D.,	29 Lafayette Pl.	1850
†Sherman, Benjamin B.,	16 West 20th	1850
Slosson, Edward,	40 Wall	1850
Stirling, Thomas B.,	University	1850
Smith, Walter M.,	108 East 17th	1851
†Spencer, Ichabod S.,		1851
Stillman, Thomas B.,	80 7th St.	1851
Strong, Seymour J.,	52 West 45th	1851
†Sherman, Watts,	170 Fifth Av.	1852
Slosson, John,	6 West 18th	1852
†Sloane, David,		1852
†Sturges, Thomas T.,	816 Broadway	1852
Sloane, Christian S.,		1852
Seymour, Robert W.,	78 Warren	1852
Seymour, John F.,	78 Warren	1852
†Suydam, Richard L.,	158 Waverley Pl.	1852
†Stewart, Alexander T.,	6 Depau Row	1852
†Suydam, James A.,	Astoria, L. I.	1852
†Sanderson, Edward F.,	16 Cliff	1852
†Scott, Alexander M. L.,	548 Broome	1852
†Swan, Benjamin, jr.,	10 Leroy Pl.	1852
†Schuchardt, Fred.,	29 Washington Pl.	1852
Scribner, Charles,	12 East 38th	1852
†Smith, Thomas C.,	18 East 29th	1852
Shepherd, Daniel,	97 West 47th	1852
†Stokes, James,	21 Cliff	1853
Smith, J. T. S.,	105 Fourth Av.	1853
Smith, Lemuel,	164 Broadway	1853
Shields, Charles,	140 East 17th	1853
†Swan, Edward H.,		1853
†Sandford, Henry J.,		1853
Starr, L. P.,	44 Exchange Pl.	1853
Sedgwick, Henry D.,	29 East 24th	1853
Sherman, Isaac,	1 Hanover Sq.	1854
†Smith, William W.,	71 East 13th	1854
†Salmon, James,	89 East 16th	1854
†Stillwell Richard,		1854
†Stone, George C.,	38 Front	1854
†Schell, Edward,	53 Clinton Pl.	1854
†Stokes, Henry,	44 West 25th	1854
Seudder, Henry J.,	69 East 17th	1856
†Servoss, Elias Boudinot,	136 West 46th	1856
†Servoss, George Hancock,	279 Fourth Av.	1856
Stansbury, Edward A.,	108 Broadway	1856
†Suffern, Thomas, jr.,	11 Washington Sq.	1857
†Suarez, Leonardo S.,	3 East 14th	1857



†Stuyvesant, Helen,	175 Second Av.	1857
†Swan, William H.,	78 South	1857
†Stone, Joseph Foulke,		1857
†Stewart, John, jr.,	152 Fifth Av.	1857
†Stuart, Joseph,	11 East 36th	1857
†St. Mark's Ch. Rector,	156 Second Av.	1857
†St. Mark's Ch. Ass't Rector,	156 Second Av.	1857
†Smith, Chas. H. L.,		1857
†Stout, Andrew V.,	271 Broadway	1857
†Smull, Thomas,	76 Gold	1857
†Stout, Richard,	189 Henry	1857
†Stout, Francis A.,	93 9th St.	1857
†Seton, Alfred,	49 Wall	1857
†Seton, Alfred L.,	49 Wall	1857
†Strong, George T.,	74 East 21st	1857
†Skidmore, John D.,	385 4th St.	1857
†Slocumb, Thomas,	210 Fifth Av.	1857
†Strong, Joseph M.,	55 West 17th	1857
†Smith, Henry W.,	48 Front	1857
†Stuart, Robert L.,	154 Fifth Av.	1857
†Stuart, Alexander,	167 Chambers	1857
†Skidmore, Alfred F.,	48 East 19th	1857
†Spencer, Lorillard,	85 Fifth Av.	1857
†Sale, William A.,	46 South	1857
Smith, Thomas, jr.,	180 Greenwich	1857
†Staunton, G. W., jr.,	30 St. Mark's Pl.	1857
Sawyer, Nathaniel,	153 Centre	1857
†Stewart, David, jr.,	27 East 22d	1857
†Stuyvesant, Robert V. R.,	142 East 17th	1857
†Stuyvesant, Robert Reade,	191 Madison Sq.	1857
†Stuyvesant, A. Van Horne,	124 Second Av.	1857
Shaw, Samuel,	36 Park Pl.	1857
†Skidmore, Joseph R.,	141 Henry	1857
Searing, George,	37 Chambers	1858
Sproulls, Samuel E.,	136 East 17th	1858
Small, Wilson,	266 Henry	1858
Smith, W. Evertson,	108 East 17th	1858
Sprague, Joseph A.,	162 East 18th	1858
Smith, Wm. Alexander,	39 William	1858
Sims, J. Marion,	79 Madison Av.	1858
Sweetser, Joseph A.,	41 Warren	1858
Sweetser, Henry E.,	17 East 24th, 41 Warren	1858
Stevens, Linus W.,	15 Bleecker	1858
Sewall, Henry F.,	78 South	1858
Shattuck, William B.,	37 Park Row	1858
Smith, Washington,	193 West 14th	1859
Speir, Gilbert M.,	36 West 22d	1859
Stebbins, Russell,	10 West 19th	1859
Stebbins, Russell, jr.,	15 Madison Sq.	1859
Satterlee, Livingston,	9 West 19th, 56 Wall	1859
Swan, Gustavus,	Astor House	1859
Seaman, David,	18 East 12th	1859
Smith, Reginald H.,	43 Bond	1859
Solomons, M.,	31 Chambers	1859
Salter, Wm. Tibbits,	15 Park Pl.	1859

Smith, James R.,	85 East 18th	1859
†Smith, John Cotton,	61 10th St.	1859
Sanford, Charles F.,	31 West 36th	1859
Seymour, Isaac N.,	29 William	1860
†Smull, Thomas L.,	76 Gold	1860
†Smull, Charles G.,	76 Gold	1860
Sherwood, John,	6 West 11th	1860
Smith, Edward B.,	299 West 21st	1860
Speir, Francis,	54 Beekman	1860
Sackett, Adam Treadwell,	34 Liberty	1860
Smith, C. Bainbridge,	262 Broadway	1860
Sands, Andrew H.,	30 Lafayette Pl.	1860
Serrell, John J.,	85 Nassau	1860
Smith, Thos. Ralston,	297 Henry	1860
Smith, Wm. Henry,	36 Vesey	1861
Shear, L. N.,	140 Chambers	1861
Satterlee, Edward,	62 East 23d	1861
Smith, Matthew Haie,		1861
Sloane, John,	134 Madison Av.	1861
Sedgwick, John,	49 East 30th	1861
†Smith, John Calvin,	170 Fulton	1861
Secor, Theodosius F.,	110 East 12th	1861
Smith, D. P.,	Brooklyn	1861
Stone, Hubbard G.,	393 Eighth Av.	1862
Tomes, Francis, jr.,	12 West 21st	1838
†Thompson, Cephas G.,	20 Lexington Av.	1839
Tilden, Samuel J.,	2 Union Pl.	1845
†Tisdale, Samuel T.,	241 Pearl	1845
Turney, Paschal W.,	110 Broadway	1847
†Tilston, Thomas,	2 East 14th	1847
Treadwell, John P.,	282 Second Av.	1848
Taber, Henry M.,	76 Wall	1849
†Thompson, J. P.,	32 West 36th	1849
Trow, John F.,	50 Greene	1849
Taylor, James R.,	9 Maiden Lane	1849
†Thorne, Jonathan,	3 Washington Sq.	1849
†Trimble, George T.,	86 Broad	1850
†Tobias, Alfred,	270 4th St.	1850
†Thompson, Jonathan,	311 Fifth Av.	1850
†Tripler, A. B.,		1850
Townsend, R. W.,	140 Broadway	1850
†Thompson, John,	2 Wall	1850
Taylor, William B.,	183 Thompson	1851
Tallmadge, Frederick S.,	18 West 32d	1851
Titus, James H.,	34 Liberty	1851
†Taylor, Theodore B.,	46 West 46th	1851
Tomlinson, Theodore E.,	190 Second Av.	1852
†Taylor, Thomas H.,	804 Broadway	1852
Townsend, George A.,	8 East 36th	1852
Talbot, Charles N.,	62 Fifth Av.	1852
†Trimble, Merritt,	21 East 25th	1852
†Townsend, Effingham,	120 Fifth Av.	1852
Tiemann, Julius W.,	128 William	1852
Tiemann, Peter C.,	128 William	1852

†Thompson, David,	25 Lafayette Pl.	1854
Tuckerman, Henry T.,	15 10th St.	1854
†Tatham, Benjamin,	36 Stuyvesant	1854
Trask, Charles H.,	159 Front	1856
†Turnure, Lawrence,	42 West 22d	1856
†Thurston, William H.,		1857
†Tilford, J. A.,	10 Fourth Av.	1857
†Thorne, Jonathan, jr.,	3 Washington Sq.	1857
†Thorne, Edwin,	18 Ferry	1857
†Tatham, Charles B.,	51 Exchange Pl.	1857
†Taylor, Moses,	122 Fifth Av.	1857
†Taylor, George C.,	12 Waverley Pl.	1857
†Thomae, George F., jr.,	82 South	1857
†Tucker, R. Sands,	70 South	1857
Tiemann, Daniel F.,	128 William	1857
†Tyng, Stephen H.,	63 East 16th	1857
Thompson, William B.,	90 Second Av.	1857
Thompson, George W.,	28 West 25th	1857
Tailer, Henry A.,	234 4th St.	1858
Trevor, John B., jr.,		1858
Tracy, Edward F.,	9 East 22d	1858
Tuckerman, Joseph,	2 East 12th	1860
†Taggart, John G.,	Clinton Hall	1860
Tugnot, George,	297 Second Av.	1860
Turner, David B.,	245 Fifth Av.	1860
Tiffany, Charles L.,	550 Broadway	1860
Treadwell, Henry R.,	550 Broadway	1860
Tappen, Frederick D.,	36 Wall	1860
Tilton, Homer,	119 Leroy	1860
Thorp, Albert G., jr.,	31 West 22d	1860
Tracy, James J.,	88 East 17th	1860
†Terhune, Thomas,	40 West 18th	1861
Tappin, John,	178 South	1861
Todd, James L.,	55 Warren	1861
Therasson, Louis F.,	8 Wall	1861
Taylor, C. G.,	50 West 11th	1861
Tooker, Gabriel Mead,	19 Lafayette Pl.	1861
Tousey, Henry S.,	127 Macdougall	1861
Tuckerman, Charles K.,	72 West 10th	1862
Underhill, Alfred,	44 East 20th	1857
Underhill, James W.,	58 Wall	1858
Upton, Isaac H.,	51 Wall	1859
Underhill, William,	276 Second Av.	1859
†Verplanck, Gulian C.,	2 Carroll Pl.	1809
Verplanck, Samuel,	52 Wall	1839
Van Nest, John,	351 Fifth Av.	1843
†Van Rensselaer, P. S.,		1844
Varnum, Joseph B., jr.	110 Broadway	1845
Valentine, David T.,	8 City Hall	1847
Van Beuren, M. M.,	21 West 14th	1848
†Vose, Charles L.,	75 Murray	1848
†Van Hook, William,	5 Fifth Avenue	1850
†Varick, James L.,		1850



Vandervoort, Peter H.,	29 9th St.	1850
Van Buren, John,	256 Fourth Av.	1851
Van Santvoord, Cornelius,	66 West 12th	1851
†Van Duzer, Selah,	9 East 17th	1851
Vermilye, Thomas E.,	20 East 37th	1851
Van Schaick, Henry,	31 Nassau	1851
Van Houten, D. B.,	50 Leroy	1851
Vermilye, William M.,	58 Clinton Pl.	1852
†Van Duzer, A. Somerville,	218 Fulton	1852
Van Winkle, Edgar S.,	62 West 14th	1854
Van Kleeck, Robert B.,	17 Bible House	1854
Van Alen, James H.,	150 Fifth Av.	1854
Van Nostrand, David,	192 Broadway	1856
Vanderpoel, Aaron J.,	105 East 18th	1856
†Van Rensselaer, Alex.,	59 Pine	1857
†Valentine, William J.,	69 East 13th	1857
†Van Schaick, Peter C.,	65 Front	1857
†Van Woert, F. G.,	36 Ferry	1857
†Van Wagenen, Jacob,	4 Ferry	1857
†Van Arsdale, John,	38 East 21st	1857
†Van Arsdale, Henry,	53 7th St.	1857
†Voorhis, Abraham,	632 Broadway	1857
Van Vechten, A. V. W.,	46 Pine	1858
Vanderhoof, Edward A.,	9 Park Place	1858
Van Auken, Barret H.,	377 Fifth Av.	1858
Vanderpoel, Aaron,	40 East 16th	1859
Vermilye, Washington R.,	44 Wall	1861
Webb, James Watson,	Brazil	1828
†Wilkins, Gouv. Morris,	Westchester	1833
Williams, Stephen C.,	59 Pine	1836
†Ward, Samuel, jr.,		1836
†Winthrop, Benj. Robert,	134 Second Av.	1837
†Wetmore, Prosper M.,	28 West 20th	1838
†Ward, John,	8 Bond	1838
†Withers, Reuben,	135 Second Av.	1838
Winthrop, Henry R.,	51 William	1838
Welford, Charles,	32 Seventh Av.	1839
Willett, Edward M.,	13 Gramercy Pl.	1840
†Wetmore, Wm. S.,	59 Pine	1843
†Ward, Thomas,	80 University Pl.	1844
Winthrop, Thomas C.,	119 West 14th	1844
†Wilmerding, Wm. E.,	107 West 14th	1844
†Ward, Henry H.,	23 Bond	1844
†Warner, Andrew,	165 East 15th	1845
Waters, George G.,	304 West 22d	1845
Williams, Wm. R.,	27 Grove	1845
Wight, Amherst,	93 West 13th	1845
†Warren, James,	68 Front	1845
Winterhoff, Rudolph,	69 Beaver	1846
Wood, William,	5 West 16th	1847
Wheeler, David E.,	148 Fifth Av.	1847
†Wadsworth, Julius,	95 Wall	1847
Wolfe, Joel,	283 Fifth Av.	1847
Wright, J. Butler,	63 William	1849

Wood, Oliver E.,	26 Barclay	1850
†Wolfe, John David,	13 Madison Av.	1850
†Whiting, Augustus,	36 East 14th	1850
Wood, Ross W.,	2 West 29th	1850
Walsh, A. Robertson,	80 Clinton Pl.	1850
†Whitmarsh, F. De P.,	106 West 21st	1850
Wood, Isaac,	68 East 17th	1850
Washburn, Horace B.,	21 Cliff	1850
Whiting, James R.,	130 Nassau	1851
Wright, Wm. W.,	104 West 21st	1851
Weisse, J. A.,	30 West 15th	1852
White, John H.,	32 West 35th	1852
Walker, Edward,	114 Fulton	1852
†White, Norman,	63 Beekman	1852
†Williams, John E.,	108 Broadway	1852
†Whitlock, Benj. M.,	Morrisania	1852
Wood, James R.,	2 Irving Pl.	1853
Willard, George L.,	26 & 28 Barclay	1853
Wetmore, William C.,	381 4th St.	1853
Warner, Hiram W.,	300 Fifth Av.	1853
Warren, George,	103 9th St.	1853
†Winslow, L. C.,		1854
†Wetmore, P. M., jr.,	28 West 20th	1854
†Wetmore, Erastus,	11 West 26th	1854
†Wakeman, John P.,	285 Broadway	1854
†Wells, Lloyd W.,	117 Second Av.	1854
Wilcoxson, M. Van B.,	41 Chambers	1854
†Witthaus, Rudolph A.,	21 West 34th	1854
†Wetmore, Samuel,	15 Waverley Pl.	1854
Woodward, James L.,	37 Chambers	1854
†Watts, Ridley,	27 East 20th	1855
Wood, Edward,	33 Pine	1855
Wilson, John,	31 Maiden Lane	1856
†Woodruff, Baker,		1857
†Ward, Montague,	130 William	1857
†Wilmerding, T. Lawrence,	5 West 31st	1857
†Wilmerding, Frederic B.,	5 West 31st	1857
†Watson, John,	18 Ferry	1857
†Waldron, George B.,	21 East 14th	1857
†White, Wm. Augustus, jr.,	63 Broadway	1857
†Watson, Charles,	49 Broadway	1857
†Willetts, Daniel T.,	218 Henry	1857
†White, Charles Trumbull,	63 Beekman	1857
†Wilmerding, H. A.,	26 Barclay	1857
†Wesley, Edward B.,	43 East 16th	1857
†Wilmerding, Thomas A.,	201 West 34th	1857
†Woodward, R. T.,	5 Dey	1857
†Waldo, Horace,	135 Broadway	1857
Wilson, Harris,	51 William	1857
†Warner, Samuel A.,	27 West 34th	1857
†Wright, John M.,	22 Lafayette Pl.	1857
Wolfe, Udolpho,	22 Beaver	1857
Ward, W. R. L.,	22 West 16th	1857
†Winthrop, Egerton Leigh,	134 Second Av.	1857
†Winthrop, B. R., jr.,	134 Second Av.	1857

†Winthrop, William Neilson,	134 Second Av.	1857
†Wickersham, John B.,	312 Broadway	1858
Weaver, Philip G.,	66 Reade	1858
Winston, Frederic S.,	94 Broadway	1858
Wood, George W.,	5 Bible House	1853
Wetmore, Edward Ogsbury,	23 West 20th	1858
Wetmore, Charles Hubbell,	28 West 20th	1858
Wallace, Thomas,	63 Water	1858
Williams, Isaiah T.,	11 Wall	1858
Williams, Clark,	38 West 27th	1858
Ward, Prescott Hall,	14 Carroll Pl.	1858
Waterbury, Lawrence,	253 Front	1859
Willis, Edward,	152 East 21st	1859
Wight, Orlando W.,	Rye	1850
White, Alfred W.,	42 Second Av.	1859
Winthrop, Robert,	40 Wall	1860
White, John P.,	204 Madison Av.	1860
Winans, Chauncey C.,	542 Washington	1860
White, George E.,	55 Cliff	1860
Wood, William Henry S.,	389 Broadway	1860
Weeks, John A.,	46 East 20th	1838
Whiting, Francis H. N.,	5 West 34th	1861
Weeks, Henry A.,	26 2d St.	1861
Watson, John,		1861
Worster, Joseph,	120 9th St.	1861
Ward, J. Otis,	51 Irving Pl.	1861
Walbridge, Joseph N. H.,	2 Union Sq.	1861
Walsh, Samuel A.,	22 Pine	1862
†Yale, Cyrus, jr.,	70 Franklin	1853
†Young, Thomas F.,	41 South	1857
Youngs, Henry, jr.,	7 Coenties Slip	1861
Young, Mason,	128 Broadway	1861

NOTE.—In the preceding list, a star * is prefixed to the names of Honorary and Corresponding Members, *deceased*. A dagger † before the name of a Resident Member shows that he is a *Life Member*.



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I GIVE and bequeath to "THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY," founded in the year 1804 and incorporated by the Legislature of New York in the year 1809, the sum of _____ dollars.

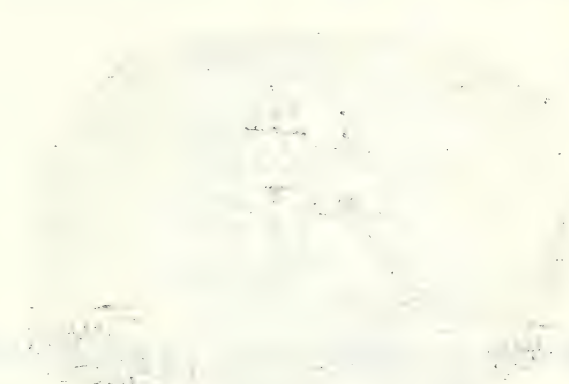
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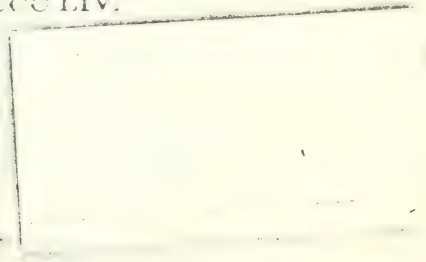
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New York Historical Society.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

M DCCC LIV.



Semi-Centennial Celebration.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

FOUNDING

OF THE

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1854.

NEW YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

M DCCC LIV.

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1854.

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WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D.

THE NECESSITY, THE REALITY, AND THE PROMISE
OF THE PROGRESS OF THE HUMAN RACE.

O R A T I O N

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

NOVEMBER 20, 1854.

BY

GEORGE BANCROFT,

A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY.

NEW YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

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At a meeting of the New York Historical Society, held at Niblo's Saloon in the city of New York, for the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary, on Monday afternoon, November 20, 1854,

"The Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., submitted the following resolution, which was seconded by the Hon. William W. Campbell, and unanimously adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Hon. George Bancroft for the able, interesting, and highly instructive address which he has delivered on this occasion, and that a copy be requested for publication."

Extract from the Minutes:

ANDREW WARNER,

RECORDING SECRETARY.

ORATION.

BROTHERS, GUESTS, AND FRIENDS OF THE NEW YORK
HISTORICAL SOCIETY :

WE are assembled to celebrate the completion of a half century, unequalled in its discoveries and its deeds. Man is but the creature of yesterday, and fifty years form a great length in the chain of his entire existence. Inferior objects attract the inquirer who would go back to remotest antiquity. The student of the chronology of the earth may sit on the bluffs that overhang the Mississippi, and muse on the myriads of years during which the powers of nature have been depositing the materials of its delta. He may then, by the aid of induction, draw nearer to the beginnings of time, as he meditates on the succession of ages that assisted to construct the cliffs which raise their bastions over the stream ; or to bury in compact layers the fern-like forests that have stored the bosom of the great valley with coal ; or to crystallize the ancient limestone into marble ; or, at a still earlier epoch, to compress liquid masses of the globe into seams of granite. But the records of these transitions gain their chief interest from their illustrating the revolutions through which our

planet was fashioned into a residence for man. Science may roam into the abysses of the past, when the earth moved silently in its courses without observers; just as it may reach those far-off regions of nebular fields of light, whose distance no numbers that the human faculties may grasp can intelligibly express. But as the sublime dwells not in space, so it dwells not in duration. To search for it aright, we must contemplate the higher subject of man. It is but a few centuries since he came into life; and yet the study of his nature and his destiny surpasses all else that can engage his thoughts. At the close of a period which has given new proof that unceasing movement is the law of all that is finite, we are called upon to observe the general character of the changes in his state. Our minds irresistibly turn to consider the laws, the circumstances and the prospects of his career; we are led to inquire whether his faculties and his relations to the universe compel him to a steady course of improvement; whether, in the aggregate, he has actually made advances; and what hopes we may cherish respecting his future. The occasion invites me to speak to you of the NECESSITY, the REALITY, and the PROMISE of the progress of mankind.

Since every thing that is limited suffers perpetual alteration, the condition of our race is one of growth or of decay. It is the glory of man that he is conscious of this law of his existence. He alone is gifted with reason which looks upward as well as before and after, and connects him with the world that is not discerned by the senses. He alone has the faculty so to combine thought with affection, that he can lift up his heart and feel not for himself only, but for his brethren and his

kind. Every man is in substance equal to his fellow man. His nature is changed neither by time nor by country. He bears no marks of having risen to his present degree of perfection by successive transmutations from inferior forms; but by the peculiarity and superiority of his powers he shows himself to have been created separate and distinct from all other classes of animal life. He is neither degenerating into such differences as could in the end no longer be classified together, nor rising into a higher species. Each member of the race is in will, affection and intellect, consubstantial with every other; no passion, no noble or degrading affection, no generous or selfish impulse, has ever appeared, of which the germ does not exist in every breast. No science has been reached, no thought generated, no truth discovered, which has not from all time existed potentially in every human mind. The belief in the progress of the race does not, therefore, spring from the supposed possibility of his acquiring new faculties, or coming into the possession of a new nature.

Still less does truth vary. They speak falsely who say that truth is the daughter of time; it is the child of eternity, and as old as the Divine mind. The perception of it takes place in the order of time; truth itself knows nothing of the succession of ages. Neither does morality need to perfect itself; it is what it always has been, and always will be. Its distinctions are older than the sea or the dry land, than the earth or the sun. The relation of good to evil is from the beginning, and is unalterable.

The progress of man consists in this, that he himself arrives at the perception of truth. The Divine mind, which is its source, left it to be discovered, appropriated and developed by finite creatures.

The life of an individual is but a breath ; it comes forth like a flower, and flees like a shadow. Were no other progress, therefore, possible than that of the individual, one period would have little advantage over another. But as every man partakes of the same faculties and is consubstantial with all, it follows that the race also has an existence of its own ; and this existence becomes richer, more varied, free and complete, as time advances. COMMON SENSE implies by its very name, that each individual is to contribute some share toward the general intelligence. The many are wiser than the few ; the multitude than the philosopher ; the race than the individual ; and each successive generation than its predecessor.

The social condition of a century, its faith and its institutions, are always analogous to its acquisitions. Neither philosophy, nor government, nor political institutions, nor religious knowledge, can remain much behind, or go much in advance, of the totality of contemporary intelligence. The age furnishes to the master-workman the materials with which he builds. The outbreak of a revolution is the pulsation of the time, healthful or spasmodic, according to its harmony with the civilization from which it springs. Each new philosophical system is the heliograph of an evanescent condition of public thought. The state in which we are, is man's natural state at this moment ; but it neither should be nor can be his permanent state, for his existence is flowing on in eternal motion, with nothing fixed but the certainty of change. Now, by the necessity of the case, the movement of the human mind, taken collectively, is always toward something better. There exists in each individual, alongside of his own personality, the ideal man who represents the race. Every one bears

about within himself the consciousness that his course is a struggle; and perpetually feels the contrast between his own limited nature and the better life of which he conceives. He cannot state a proposition respecting a finite object, but it includes also a reference to the infinite. He cannot form a judgment, but it combines ideal truth and partial error, and, as a consequence, sets in action the antagonism between the true and the perfect on the one side, and the false and the imperfect on the other; and in this contest the true and the perfect must prevail, for they have the advantage of being perennial.

In public life, by the side of the actual state of the world, there exists the ideal state toward which it should tend. This antagonism lies at the root of all political combinations that ever have been or ever can be formed. The elements on which they rest, whether in monarchies, aristocracies, or in republics, are but three, not one of which can be wanting, or society falls to ruin. The course of human destiny is ever a rope of three strands. One party may found itself on things as they are, and strive for their unaltered perpetuity; this is conservatism, always appearing wherever established interests exist, and never capable of unmingled success, because finite things are ceaselessly in motion. Another may be based on theoretic principles, and struggle unrelentingly to conform society to the absolute law of Truth and Justice; and this, though it kindle the purest enthusiasm, can likewise never perfectly succeed, because the materials of which society is composed partake of imperfection, and to extirpate all that is imperfect would lead to the destruction of society itself. And there may be a third, which seeks to reconcile the two, but which yet can never thrive by itself, since it depends

for its activity on the clashing between the fact and the higher law. Without all the three, the fates could not spin their thread. As the motions of the solar world require the centripetal force, which, by itself alone, would consolidate all things in one massive confusion; the centrifugal force, which, if uncontrolled, would hurl the planets on a tangent into infinite space; and lastly, that reconciling adjustment, which preserves the two powers in harmony; so society always has within itself the elements of conservatism, of absolute right, and of reform.

The present state of the world is accepted by the wise and benevolent as the necessary and natural result of all its antecedents. But the statesman, whose heart has been purified by the love of his kind, and whose purpose solemnized by faith in the immutability of justice, seeks to apply every principle which former ages or his own may have mastered, and to make every advancement that the culture of his time will sustain. In a word, he will never omit an opportunity to lift his country out of the inferior sphere of its actual condition, into the higher and better sphere that is nearer to ideal perfection.

The merits of great men are to be tested by this criterion. I speak of the judgment of the race, not of the opinion of classes. The latter exalt, and even deify the advocates of their selfishness; and often proportion their praise to the daring, with which right and truth have been made to succumb to their interests. They lavish laurels all the more profusely to hide the baldness of their heroes. But reputation so imparted is like every thing else that rests only on the finite. Vain is the applause of factions, or the suffrages of those whose fortunes are benefited; fame so attained, must

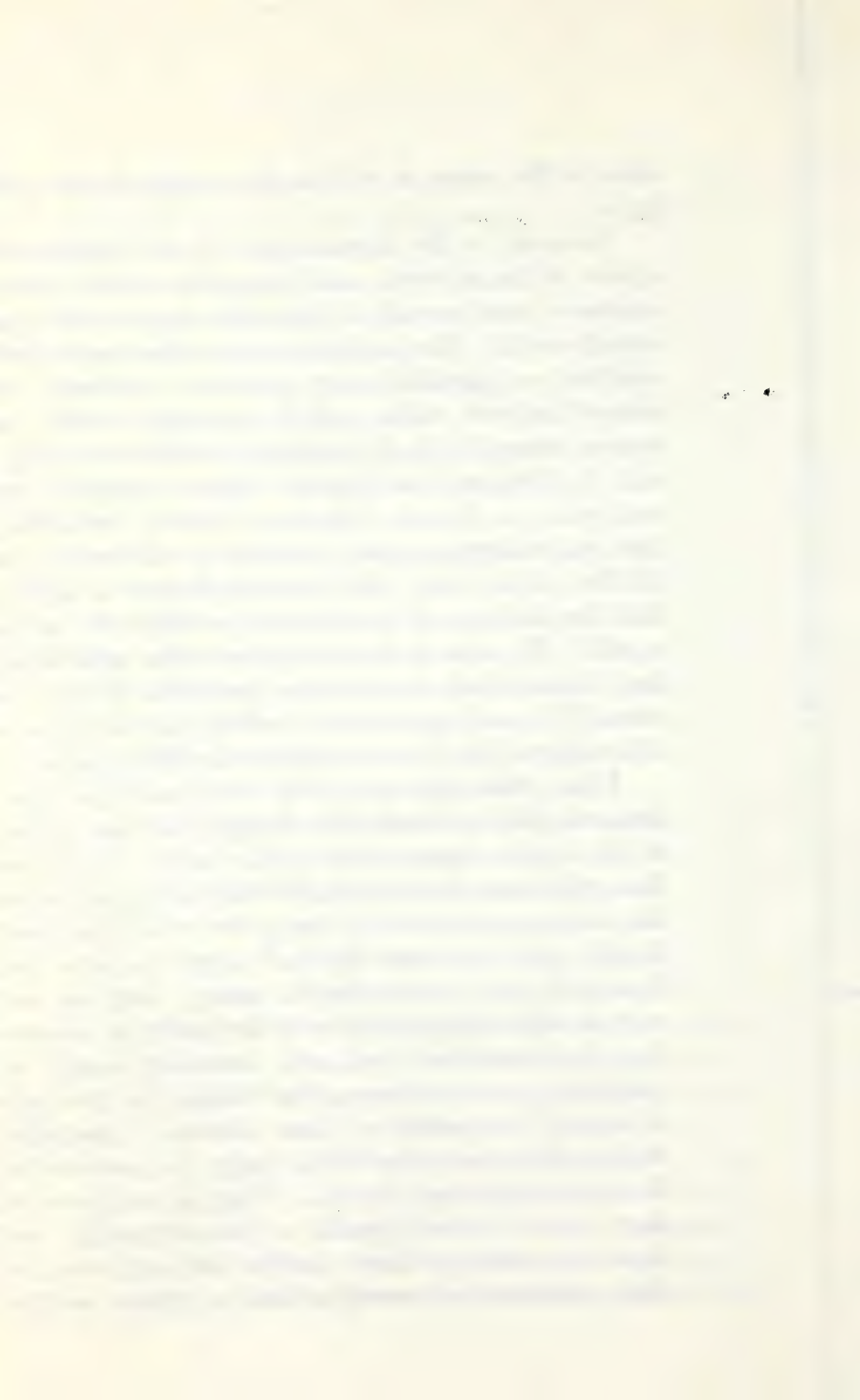
pass away like the interests of classes ; but the name of those who have studied the well-being of their fellow-men, and in their generation have assisted to raise the world from the actual toward the ideal, is repeated in all the temples of humanity, and lives not only in its intelligence, but in its heart. These are they, whose glory calumny cannot tarnish, nor pride beat down. Connecting themselves with man's advancement, their example never loses its lustre ; and the echo of their footsteps is heard throughout all time with sympathy and love.

The necessity of the progress of the race follows, therefore, from the fact, that the great Author of all life has left truth in its immutability to be observed, and has endowed man with the power of observation and generalization. Precisely the same conclusions will appear, if we contemplate society from the point of view of the unity of the universe. The unchanging character of law is the only basis on which continuous action can rest. Without it man would be but as the traveller over endless morasses ; the builder on quicksands ; the mariner without compass or rudder, driven successively whithersoever changing winds may blow. The universe is the reflex and image of its Creator. "The true work of art," says Michael Angelo, "is but a shadow of the Divine perfections." We may say in a more general manner, that BEAUTY ITSELF IS BUT THE SENSIBLE IMAGE OF THE INFINITE ; that all creation is a manifestation of the Almighty ; not the result of caprice, but the glorious display of his perfection ; and as the universe thus produced, is always in the course of change, so its regulating mind is a living Providence, perpetually exerting itself anew. If his designs could be thwarted, we should lose the great evi-

dence of his unity, as well as the anchor of our own hope.

Harmony is the characteristic of the intellectual system of the universe ; and immutable laws of moral existence must pervade all time and all space, all ages and all worlds. The comparative anatomist has studied, analyzed and classified every species of vertebrate existence that now walks, or flies, or creeps, or swims, or reposes among the fossil remains of lost forms of being ; and he discovers that they all without exception are analogous ; so that the induction becomes irresistible, that an archetype existed previous to the creation of the first of the kind. Shall we then hesitate to believe that the fixedness of law likewise pervades the moral world ? We cannot shut our eyes to the established fact, that an ideal, or archetype, prescribed the form of animal life ; and shall we not believe that the type of all intellectual life likewise exists in the Divine mind ?

I know that there is a pride which calls this fatalism, and which rebels at the thought that the Father of life should control what he has made. There are those who must needs assert for their individual selves the constant possession of that power which the great English poet represents the bad angels to have lost heaven for once attempting to usurp ; they are not content with being gifted with the faculty of discerning the counsels of God, and becoming happy by conforming to his decrees, but claim the privilege of acting irrespective of those-decrees. Unsatisfied with having been created in his image, they assume the liberty to counteract his will. They do not perceive that cosmical order depends on the universality and absolute certainty of law ; that for that end, events in their course are not merely as fixed as Ararat and the



Andes, but follow laws that are much older than Andes or Ararat, that are as old as those which upheaved the mountains. The glory of God is not contingent on man's good will, but all existence subserves his purposes. The system of the universe is as a celestial poem, whose beauty is from all eternity, and must not be marred by human interpolations. Things proceed as they were ordered, in their nice, and well-adjusted, and perfect harmony; so that as the hand of the skilful artist gathers music from the harp-strings, history calls it forth from the well-tuned chords of time. Not that this harmony can be heard during the tumult of action. Philosophy comes after events, and gives the reason of them, and describes the nature of their results. The great mind of collective man may, one day, so improve in self-consciousness, as to interpret the present and foretell the future; but as yet, the end of what is now happening, though we ourselves partake in it, seems to fall out by chance. All is nevertheless one whole; individuals, families, peoples, the race, march in accord with the Divine will; and when any part of the destiny of humanity is fulfilled, we see the ways of Providence vindicated. The antagonisms of imperfect matter and the perfect idea, of liberty and necessary law, become reconciled. What seemed irrational confusion, appears as the web woven by light, liberty and love. But this is not perceived till a great act in the drama of life is finished. The prayer of the patriarch, when he desired to behold the Divinity face to face, was denied; but he was able to catch a glimpse of Jehovah, after He had passed by; and so it fares with our search for Him in the wrestlings of the world. It is when the hour of conflict is over, that history comes to a right understanding of the strife, and is

ready to exclaim: "Lo! God is here, and we knew it not." At the foot of every page in the annals of nations, may be written, "God reigns." Events, as they pass away, "proclaim their Great Original;" and if you will but listen reverently, you may hear the receding centuries as they roll into the dim distances of departed time, perpetually chanting "TE DEUM LAUDAMUS," with all the choral voices of the countless congregations of the ages.

It is because God is visible in History that its office is the noblest except that of the poet. The poet is at once the interpreter and the favorite of Heaven. He catches the first beam of light that flows from its uncreated source. He repeats the message of the Infinite, without always being able to analyze it, and often without knowing how he received it, or why he was selected for its utterance. To him and to him alone history yields in dignity; for she not only watches the great encounters of life, but recalls what had vanished, and partaking of a bliss like that of creating, restores it to animated being. The mineralogist takes special delight in contemplating the process of crystallization, as though he had caught nature at her work as a geometrician; giving herself up to be gazed at without concealment such as she appears in the very moment of exertion. But history, as she reclines in the lap of eternity, sees the mind of humanity itself engaged in formative efforts, constructing sciences, promulgating laws, organizing commonwealths, and displaying its energies in the visible movement of its intelligence. Of all pursuits that require analysis, history, therefore, stands first. It is equal to philosophy; for as certainly as the actual bodies forth the ideal, so certainly does history contain

philosophy. It is grander than the natural sciences; for its study is man, the last work of creation, and the most perfect in its relations with the Infinite.

In surveying the short period since man was created, the proofs of progress are so abundant that we do not know with which of them to begin, or how they should be classified. He is seen in the earliest stages of society, bare of abstract truth, unskilled in the methods of induction, and hardly emancipated from bondage to the material universe. How wonderful is it, then, that a being whose first condition was so weak, so humble, and so naked, and of whom no monument older than forty centuries can be found, should have accumulated such fruitful stores of intelligence and have attained such perfection of culture!

Look round upon this beautiful earth, this temperate zone of the solar system, and see how much man has done for its subjection and adornment; making the wilderness blossom with cities, and the seemingly inhospitable sea cheerfully social with the richly-freighted fleets of world-wide commerce. Look also at the condition of society, and consider by what amenities barbarism has been softened and refined; what guarantees of intelligence and liberty have superseded the lawlessness of brute force, and what copious interchanges of thought and love have taken the place of the sombre stolidity of the savage. The wanderings of the nations are greater now than ever in time past, and productive of happier results. Peaceful emigration sets more myriads in motion than all the hordes of armed barbarians, whether Gauls or Scythians, Goths or Huns, Scandinavians or Saracens, that ever burst from the steppes of Asia and the Northern nurseries of men. Our own city gives evidence that the civilized

world is becoming one federation ; for, its storehouses exhibit all products, from furs that are whitened by Arctic snows, to spices ripened by the burning sun of the equator ; and its people is the representative of all the cultivated nations of Europe.

Every clime is tasked also to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge. Minerals that lie on the peaks of the Himalayas, animals that hide in the densest jungles of Africa, flowers that bloom in the solitudes of Sumatra, or the trackless swamps along the Amazon, are brought within the observation and domain of science.

With equal diligence the internal structure of plants and animals has been subjected to examination. We may gaze with astonishment at the advances which the past fifty years have made in the science of comparative physiology. By a most laborious and long continued use of the microscope, and by a vast number of careful and minute dissections, man has gained such insight into animal being, as not only to define its primary groups, but almost to draw the ideal archetype that preceded their creation. Not content with the study of his own organization and the comparison of it with the Fauna of every zone, he has been able to count the pulsations of the heart of a caterpillar ; to watch the flow of blood through the veins of the silkworm ; to enumerate the millions of living things that dwell in a drop of water ; to take the census of creatures so small, that parts of their members remain invisible to the most powerful microscope ; to trace the lungs of the insect which floats so gayly on the limber fans of its wings, and revels in the full fruition of its transcendent powers of motion.

The astronomer, too, has so perfected his skill, that he has weighed in the balance some, even, of the stars,

and marked the course and the period of their revolutions; while, within the limits of our own system, he has watched the perturbations of the wandering fires, till he has achieved his crowning victory by discovering *a priori* the existence and the place of an exterior planet.

I have reminded you of the few hundreds of years during which man has been a tenant of earth, and of the great proportion that the last half century bears to the whole of his existence. Let us consider this more closely; for I dare assert that, in some branches of human activity, the period we commemorate has done more for his instruction and improvement than all which went before.

I do not here refer to our own country, because it is altogether new, though its growth merits a passing remark; for within this time the area of our land has been so extended that a similar increase, twice repeated, would carry THE STARS AND STRIPES to the polar ice and to the isthmus; while our population now exceeds fivefold all who existed at the end of the two previous centuries, and probably outnumber all the generations that sleep beneath the soil. I speak rather of results in which the old world takes its share; and I will begin the enumeration by reference to an improvement which we may delight to consider our own. Your thoughts go in advance of me to recall the fact, that since our Society was organized, steam was first employed for both interior and oceanic navigation. We, BROTHERS of the NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, remember with pride that this great achievement in behalf of the connection and the unity of the world, is due to the genius of one of our members, and the encouragement of another, to ROBERT FULTON and to ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

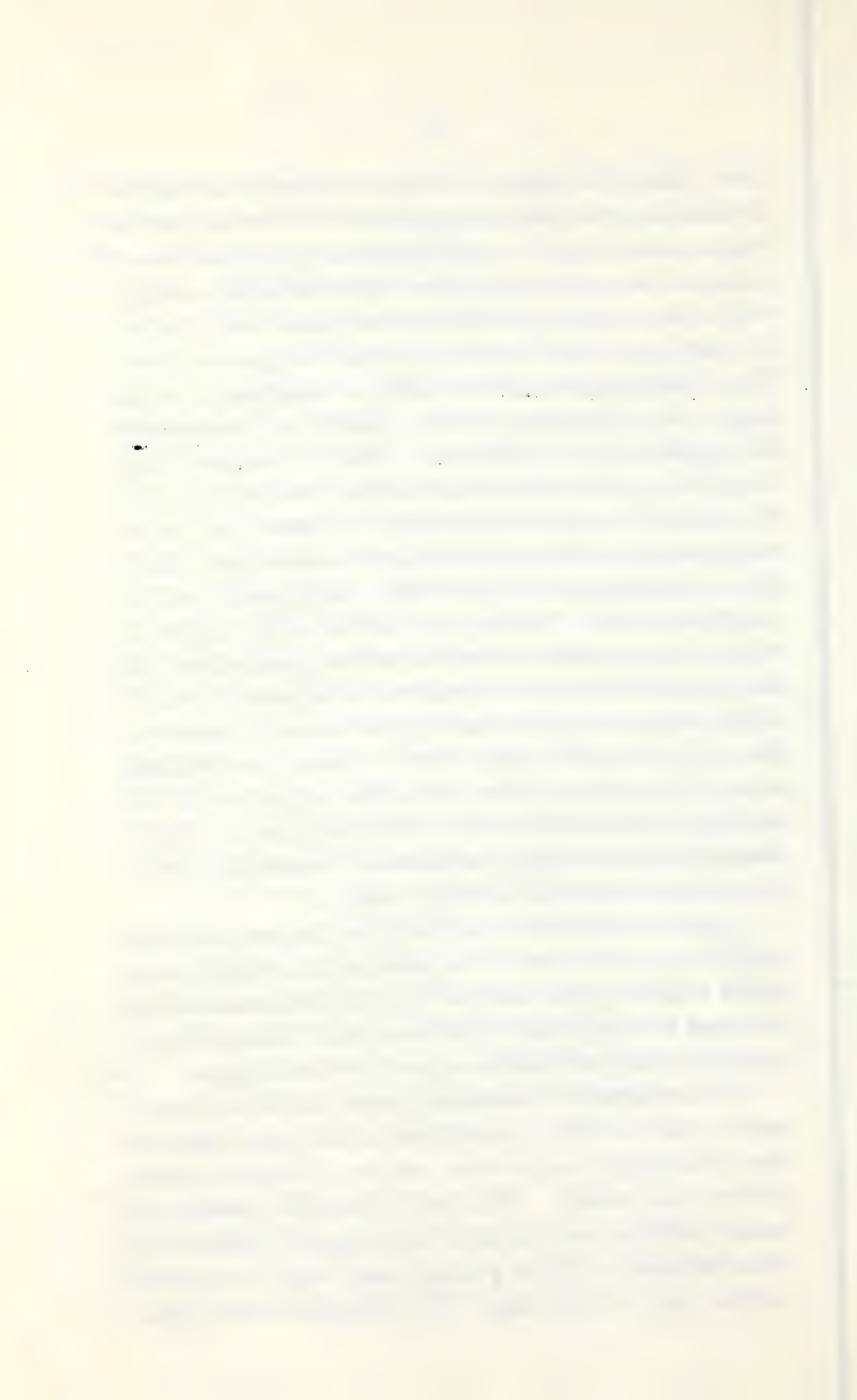
The same superiority belongs to this age in reference to the construction of the means of internal communication. What are all the artificial channels of travel and of commerce that previously existed, compared with the canals and railroads constructed in our time? I shall not pause to estimate the number of these newly made highways; their collective length; their capacity for journeyings and for trade; I leave to others to contrast the occasional Oriental or African caravan with the daily freight-train on one of our iron pathways; the post-chaise, the stage-coach, and the diligence with the incessant movement in the canal boats and the flying cars of the railroad. Yet in your presence, MY BROTHERS, remembering the eleven men who, fifty years ago, met and organized our society, I must for an instant direct attention to the system which connects our own Hudson with the basins of the St. Lawrence, of the Delaware, of the Susquehanna and of the Mississippi. This magnificent work, one of the noblest triumphs of civilized man, so friendly to peace and industry, to national union and true glory, was effected through the special instrumentality of one of our original founders and most active members; the same DE WITT CLINTON, who in days when the city of New York was proud of her enlightened magistracy, was at the head of her municipal government, esteeming it a part of his public duty to care disinterestedly for the welfare of science, and the fame of the great men of the country.

The half century which now closes, is likewise found to surpass all others, if we consider the extent of its investigations into the history of the earth. Geology, in that time, has assumed a severe scientific

form, doing the highest honor, not merely to the individual men who have engaged in the pursuit, but to human nature itself, by the persevering application of inductive reasoning, and the imperturbable serenity with which seeming contradictions have been studied till they have been found to confirm the general laws. Thus the geologist has been able to ascertain, in some degree, the chronology of our planet ; to demonstrate the regularity of its structure where it seemed most disturbed ; and where nature herself was at fault, and the trail of her footsteps broken, to restore the just arrangement of strata that had been crushed into confusion, or turned over in apparently inexplicable and incongruous folds. He has perused the rocky tablets on which time-honored nature has set her inscriptions. He has opened the massive sepulchres of departed forms of being, and pored over the copious records preserved there in stone, till they have revealed the majestic march of creative power, from the organism of the zoophyte entombed in the lowest depths of Siluria, through all the rising gradations of animal life, up to its sublimest result in God-like man.

Again : It is only in our day that the sun has been taught to do the work of an artist, and in obedience to man's will, the great wave of light in its inconceivable swiftness is compelled to delineate with inimitable exactness any object that the eye of day looks upon.

Of the nature of electricity, more has been discovered in the last fifty years than in all past time, not even excepting the age when our own Franklin called it from the clouds. This aerial invisible power has learnt to fly as man's faithful messenger, till the mystic wires tremble with his passions and bear his errands on the wings of lightning. He divines how this agen-



cy which holds the globe in its invisible embrace, guides floating atoms to their places in the crystal; or teaches the mineral ores the lines in which they should move, where to assemble together, and where to lie down and take their rest. It whispers to the meteorologist the secrets of the atmosphere and the skies. For the chemist in his laboratory it perfects the instruments of heat, dissolves the closest affinities, and reunites the sundered elements. It joins the artisan at his toil, and busily employed at his side, this subtlest and swiftest of existences tamely applies itself to its task, with patient care reproduces the designs of the engraver or the plastic art, and disposes the metal with a skilful delicacy and exactness which the best workman cannot rival. Nay more: it enters into the composition of man himself, and is ever present as the inmost witness of his thoughts and volitions. These are discoveries of our time.

But enough of this contrast of the achievement of one age with that of all preceding ones. It may seem to be at variance with our theme, that as republican institutions gain ground, WOMAN appears less on the theatre of events. She, whose presence in this briary world is as a lily among thorns, whose smile is pleasant like the light of morning, and whose eye is the gate of heaven; she, whom nature so reveres, that the lovely veil of her spirit is the best terrestrial emblem of beauty, must cease to command armies or reign supreme over nations. Yet the progress of liberty, while it has made her less conspicuous, has redeemed her into the possession of the full dignity of her nature, has made her not man's slave, but his companion, his counsellor, and fellow-martyr; and, for an occasional ascendancy in political affairs has substituted the uni-

form enjoyment of domestic equality. The avenue to active public life seems closed against her, but without impairing her power over mind, or her fame. The lyre is as obedient to her touch, the muse as coming to her call, as to that of man ; and truth in its purity finds no more honored interpreter.

When comparisons are drawn between longer periods, the progress of the race appears from the change in the condition of its classes. Time knows no holier mission than to assert the rights of labor, and it has, in some measure, been mindful of the duty. Were Aristotle and Plato to come among us, they would find no contrast more complete than between the workshops of their Athens, and those of New York. In their day the bondman practised the mechanic arts ; nor was it conceived that the world could do its work except by the use of slaves. But labor deserves and has the right to be dignified and ennobled, and the auspicious revolution in its condition has begun. Here the mechanic, at the shipyard, or the iron-works, or wherever may be the task of his choice, owns no master on earth ; and while, by the careful study and employment of the forces of nature, he multiplies his powers, he sweetens his daily toil by the consciousness of personal independence, and the enjoyment of his acknowledged claim to honor no less than to reward.

The fifty years which we celebrate, have taken mighty strides toward the abolition of servitude. Prussia, in the hour of its sufferings and its greatest calamities, renovated its existence partly by the establishment of schools, and partly by changing its serfs into a proprietary peasantry. In Hungary the attempt toward preserving the nationality of the Magyars may have failed ; but the last vestiges of bondage have been

effaced, and the holders of the plough have become the owners of themselves and of its soil.

If events do, as I believe, correspond to the Divine idea; if God is the fountain of all goodness, the inspirer of true affection, the source of all intelligence; there is nothing of so great moment to the race as the conception of his existence; and a true apprehension of his relations to man must constitute the turning point in the progress of the world. And it has been so. A better knowledge of his nature is the dividing line that separates ancient history from modern; the old time from the new. The thought of Divine unity as an absolute cause was familiar to antiquity; but the undivided testimony of the records of all cultivated nations shows that it took no hold of the popular affections. Philosophers might conceive this Divine unity as purest action, unmixed with matter; as fate, holding the universe in its invincible, unrelenting grasp; as, reason, going forth to the work of creation; as the primal source of the ideal archetypes, according to which the world was fashioned; as boundless power, careless of boundless existence; as the infinite one, slumbering unconsciously in the infinite all. Nothing of this could take hold of the common mind, or make

“Peor and Baalim
Forsake their temples dim,” ...

or throw down the altars of superstition.

For the regeneration of the world, it was requisite that the Divine Being should enter into the abodes and the hearts of men, and dwell there; that a belief in him should be received, which should include all truth respecting his essence; that he should be known not only as an abstract and absolute cause, but as the infi-

nite fountain of moral excellence and beauty ; not as a distant Providence of boundless power, and uncertain or inactive will, but as God present in the flesh ; not as an absolute lawgiver, holding the material world and all intelligent existence in the chains of necessity, but as a creative spirit, indwelling in man, his fellow-worker and guide.

When the Divine Being was thus presented to the soul, he touched at once man's aspirations, affections and intelligence, and faith in him sunk into the inmost heart of humanity. In vain did restless pride, as that of ARIUS, seek to paganize Christianity and make it the ally of imperial despotism ; to prefer a belief resting on authority and unsupported by an inward witness, over the clear revelation of which the millions might see and feel and know the divine glory ; to substitute the conception, framed after the pattern of heathenism, of an agent, superhuman yet finite, for faith in the ever-continuing presence of God with man ; to wrong the greatness and sanctity of the Spirit of God by representing it as a birth of time. Against these attempts to subordinate the enfranchising virtue of truth to false worship and to arbitrary power, reason asserted its supremacy, and the party of superstition was driven from the field. Then mooned Ashtaroth was eclipsed, and Osiris was seen no more in Memphian grove ; then might have been heard the crash of the falling temples of Polytheism ; and, instead of them, came that harmony which holds Heaven and Earth in happiest union.

Amid the deep sorrows of humanity during the sad conflict which was protracted through centuries for the overthrow of the past and the reconstruction of society, the consciousness of an incarnate God carried

peace into the bosom of mankind. That faith emancipated the slave, broke the bondage of woman, redeemed the captive, elevated the low, lifted up the oppressed, consoled the wretched, inspired alike the heroes of thought and the countless masses. The downtrodden nations clung to it as to the certainty of their future emancipation; and it so filled the heart of the greatest poet of the Middle Ages—perhaps the greatest poet of all time—that he had no prayer so earnest as to behold in the profound and clear substance of the eternal light, that circling of reflected glory which showed the image of man.

From the time that this truth of the triune God was clearly announced, he was no longer dimly conceived as a remote and shadowy causality, but appeared as all that is good and beautiful and true; as goodness itself, incarnate and interceding, redeeming and inspiring; the union of liberty, love, and light; the infinite cause, the infinite mediator, the infinite in and with the universe, as the paraclete and comforter. The doctrine once communicated to man, was not to be eradicated. It spread as widely, as swiftly, and as silently as light, and the idea of God WITH US dwelt and dwells in every system of thought that can pretend to vitality; in every oppressed people, whose struggles to be free have the promise of success; in every soul that sighs for redemption.

This brings me to the last division of my subject. That God has dwelt and dwells with humanity is not only the noblest illustration of its nature, but the perfect guarantee for its progress. We are entering on a new era in the history of the race, and though we cannot cast its horoscope, we at least may in some measure discern the course of its motion.

Here we are met at the very threshold of our argument by an afterbirth of the materialism of the last century. A system which professes to re-construct society on the simple observation of the laws of the visible universe, and which is presented with arrogant pretension under the name of the "Positive Philosophy," scoffs at all questions of metaphysics and religious faith as insoluble and unworthy of human attention; and affects to raise the banner of an affirming belief in the very moment that it describes its main characteristic as a refusal to recognise the infinite. How those who own no source of knowledge but the senses, can escape its humiliating yoke, I leave them to discover. But it is as little entitled to be feared as to be received. When it has put together all that it can collect of the laws of the material universe, it can advance no further toward the explanation of existence, morals, or reason. They who listen to the instructions of inward experience, may smile at the air of wisdom with which a scheme that has no basis in the soul is presented to the world as a new universal creed, the Catholic Church of the materialist. Its handful of acolytes wonder why they remain so few. But Atheism never holds sway over human thought except as a usurper; no child of its own succeeding. Error is a convertible term with decay. Falsehood and death are synonymes. Falsehood can gain no permanent foothold in the immortal soul; for there can be no abiding or real faith, except in that which is eternally and universally true. The future will never produce a race of atheists, and their casual appearance is but the evidence of some ill-understood truth; some mistaken direction of the human mind; some perverse or imperfect view of creation. The atheist denies the life of

life, which is the source of liberty. Proclaiming himself a mere finite thing of to-day, he rejects all connection with the infinite. Pretending to search for truth, he abjures the spirit of truth. Were it possible that the world of mankind could become without God, that greatest death, the death of the race would ensue. It is because man cannot separate himself from his inward experience and his yearning after the infinite, that he is capable of progress; that he can receive a religion whose history is the triumph of right over evil, whose symbol is the resurrection.

The reciprocal relation between God and humanity constitutes the unity of the race. The more complete recognition of that unity is the first great promise which we receive from the future. Nations have, indeed, had their separate creeds and institutions and homes. The commonwealth of mankind, as a great whole, was not to be constructed in one generation. But the different peoples are to be considered as its component parts, prepared, like so many springs and wheels, one day to be put together.

Every thing tends to that consummation. Geographical research has penetrated nearly every part of the world, revealed the paths of the ocean, and chronicled even the varying courses of the winds; while commerce circles the globe. At our Antipodes, a new continent, lately tenanted only by the wildest of men and the strangest products of nature, the kangaroo and the quadruped with the bill of a bird, becomes an outpost of civilization, one day to do service in regenerating the world.

In this great work our country holds the noblest rank. Rome subdued the regions round the Mediterranean and the Euxine, both inland seas; the

German Empire spread from the German Ocean to the Adriatic. Our land extends far into the wilderness, and beyond the wilderness; and while on this side the great mountains it gives the Western nations of Europe a theatre for the renewal of their youth, on the transmontane side, the hoary civilization of the farthest antiquity leans forward from Asia to receive the glad tidings of the messenger of freedom. The islands of the Pacific entreat our protection, and at our suit the Empire of Japan breaks down its wall of exclusion.

Our land is not more the recipient of the men of all countries than of their ideas. Annihilate the past of any one leading nation of the world, and our destiny would have been changed. Italy and Spain, in the persons of COLUMBUS and ISABELLA, joined together for the great discovery that opened America to emigration and commerce; France contributed to its independence; the search for the origin of the language we speak carries us to India; our religion is from Palestine; of the hymns sung in our churches, some were first heard in Italy, some in the deserts of Arabia, some on the banks of the Euphrates; our arts come from Greece; our jurisprudence from Rome; our maritime code from Russia; England taught us the system of Representative Government; the noble Republic of the United Provinces bequeathed to us in the world of thought, the great idea of the toleration of all opinions; in the world of action, the prolific principle of federal union. Our country stands, therefore, more than any other as the realization of the unity of the race.

There is one institution so wide in its influence and its connections, that it may already be said to represent the intelligence of universal man. I have reserved to this place a reference to the power, which has obtained

its majestic development within the last fifty years, till it now forms the controlling agency in renovating civilization ; surpassing in the extent and effectiveness of its teachings the lessons of the Academy and of the pulpit. The invisible force of the magnetic ether does not more certainly extend throughout the air and the earth, than the press gives an impulse to the wave of thought, so that it vibrates round the globe. The diversity of nationalities and of governments continues ; the press illustrates the unity of our intellectual world, and constitutes itself the organ of collective humanity.

By the side of the press, the system of free schools, though still very imperfectly developed, has made such progress since it first dawned in Geneva and in parishes of Scotland, that we are authorized to claim it of the future as a universal institution.

The moment we enter upon an enlarged consideration of existence, we may as well believe in beings that are higher than ourselves, as in those that are lower ; nor is it absurd to inquire whether there is a plurality of worlds. Induction warrants the opinion, that the planets and the stars are tenanted or are to be tenanted, by inhabitants endowed with reason ; for though man is but a new comer upon earth, the lower animals had appeared through unnumbered ages, like a long twilight before the day. Some indeed tremulously inquire, how it may be in those distant spheres with regard to redemption ? But the scruple is uncalled for. Since the Mediator is from the beginning, he exists for all intelligent creatures not less than for all time. It is very narrow and contradictory to confine his office to the planet on which we dwell. In other worlds the facts of history may be, or rather, by all the laws of induction, will be different ; but the

essential relations of the finite to the infinite are, and must be, invariable. It is not more certain that the power of gravity extends through the visible universe, than that throughout all time and all space, there is but one mediation between God and created reason.

But leaving aside the question, how far rational life extends, it is certain that on earth the capacity of coming into connection with the infinite is the distinguishing mark of our kind, and proves it to be one. Here, too, is our solace for the indisputable fact, that humanity in its upward course passes through the shadows of death, and over the relics of decay. Its march is strown with the ruins of formative efforts, that were never crowned with success. How often does the just man suffer, and sometimes suffer most for his brightest virtues! How often do noblest sacrifices to regenerate a nation seem to have been offered in vain! How often is the champion of liberty struck down in the battle, and the symbol which he uplifted, trampled under foot! But what is the life of an individual to that of his country? Of a state, or a nation, at a given moment, to that of the race? The just man would cease to be just, if he were not willing to perish for his kind. The scoria that fly from the iron at the stroke of the artisan, show how busily he plies his task; the clay which is rejected from the potter's wheel, proves the progress of his work; the chips of marble that are thrown off by the chisel of the sculptor, leave the miracle of beauty to grow under his hand. Nothing is lost. I leave to others the questioning of Infinite power, why the parts are distributed as they are, and not otherwise. Humanity moves on, attended by its glorious company of martyrs. It is our consolation, that their sorrows and persecution and death are encountered in the common cause, and not in vain.

The world is just beginning to take to heart this principle of the unity of the race, and to discover how fully and how beneficently it is fraught with international, political, and social revolutions. Without attempting to unfold what the greater wisdom of coming generations can alone adequately conceive and practically apply, we may observe, that the human mind tends not only toward unity, but UNIVERSALITY.

Infinite truth is never received without some admixture of error, and in the struggle which necessarily ensues between the two, the error constantly undergoes the process of elimination. Investigations are continued without a pause. The explanatory hypothesis, perpetually renewed, receives perpetual correction. Fresh observations detect the fallacies in the former hypothesis; again, mind, acting *a priori*, revises its theory, of which it repeats and multiplies the tests. Thus it proceeds from observation to hypothesis, and from hypothesis to observation, progressively gaining clearer perceptions, and more perfectly mastering its stores of accumulated knowledge by generalizations which approximate nearer and nearer to absolute truth.

With each successive year, a larger number of minds in each separate nationality inquires into man's end and nature; and as truth and the laws of God are unchangeable, the more that engage in their study, the greater will be the harvest. Nor is this all; the nations are drawn to each other as members of one family; and their mutual acquisitions become a common property.

In this manner, truth, as discerned by the mind of man, is constantly recovering its primal lustre, and is steadily making its way toward general acceptance. Not that greater men will appear. Who can

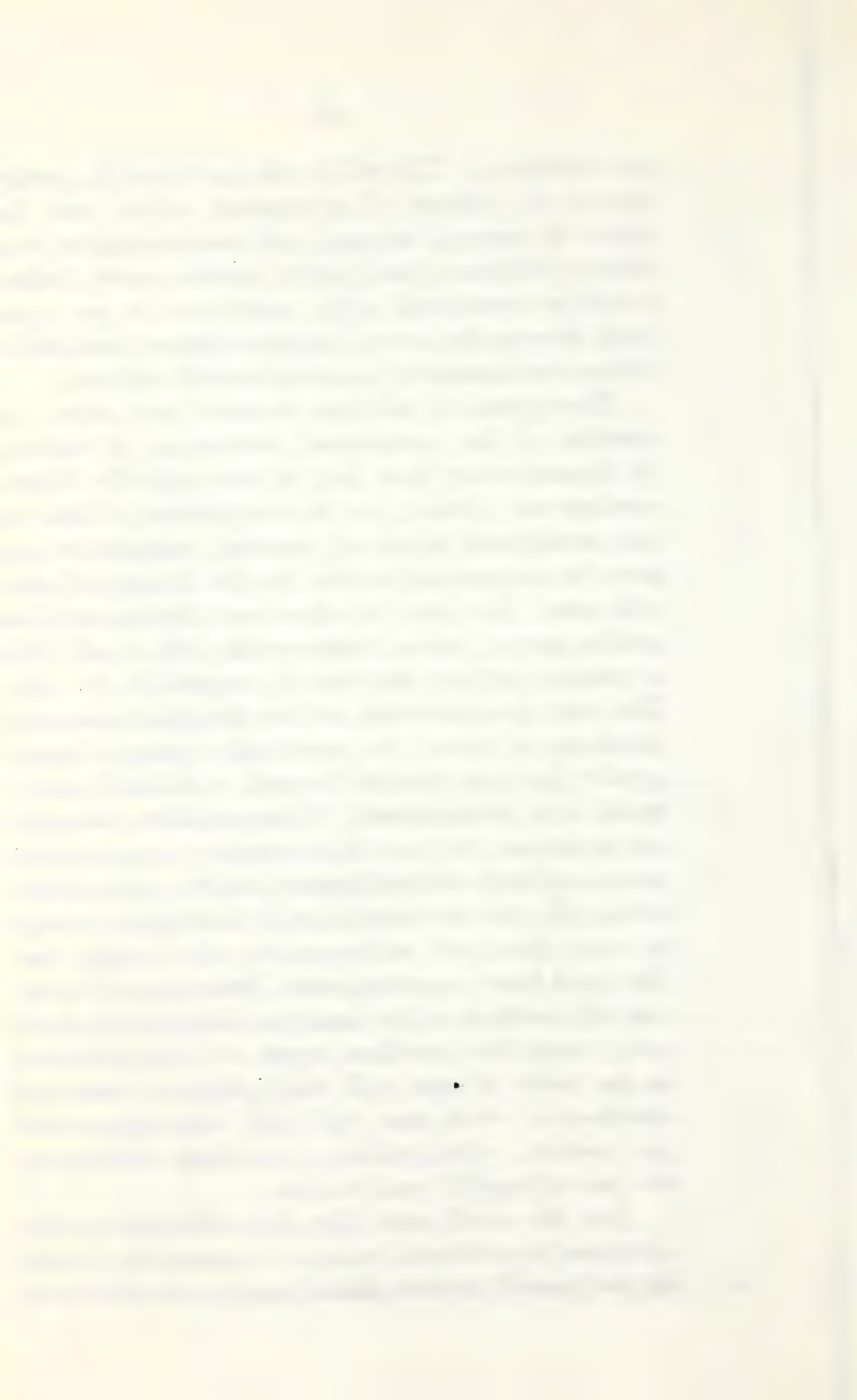
ever embody the high creative imagination of the poet more perfectly than HOMER, or DANTE, or SHAKESPEARE? Who can discern "the ideas" of existences more clearly than PLATO, or be furnished with all the instruments of thought and scientific attainment more completely than ARISTOTLE? To what future artist will beauty be more intimately present, than to PINDIAS or RAPHAEL? In universality of mind, who will surpass BACON, or LEIBNITZ, or KANT? Indeed, the world may never again see their peers. There are not wanting those who believe, that the more intelligence is diffused, the less will the intelligent be distinguished from one another; that the colossal greatness of individuals implies a general inferiority; just as the solitary tree on the plain alone reaches the fullest development; or as the rock that stands by itself in the wilderness, seems to cast the widest and most grateful shade; in a word, that the day of mediocrity attends the day of general culture. But if wiser men do not arise, there will certainly be more wisdom. The collective man of the future will see further, and see more clearly, than the collective man of to-day, and he will share his superior power of vision and his attainments with every one of his time. Thus it has come to pass, that the child now at school could instruct COLUMBUS respecting the figure of the earth, or NEWTON respecting light, or FRANKLIN on electricity; that the husbandman or the mechanic of a Christian congregation solves questions respecting God and man and man's destiny, which perplexed the most gifted philosophers of ancient Greece.

Finally, as a consequence of the tendency of the race towards unity and universality, the organization of society must more and more conform to the princi-

ple of FREEDOM. This will be the last triumph; partly because the science of government enters into the sphere of personal interests, and meets resistance from private selfishness; and partly because society, before it can be constituted aright, must turn its eye upon itself, observe the laws of its own existence, and arrive at the consciousness of its capacities and relations.

The system of political economy may solve the question of the commercial intercourse of nations, by demonstrating that they all are naturally fellow-workers and friends; but its abandonment of labor to the unmitigated effects of personal competition can never be accepted as the rule for the dealings of man with man. The love for others and for the race is as much a part of human nature as the love of self; it is a common instinct that man is responsible for man. The heart has its oracles, not less than the reason, and this is one of them. No practicable system of social equality has been brought forward, or it should, and it would have been adopted; it does not follow that none can be devised, for there is no necessary opposition between handcraft and intelligence; and the masses themselves will gain the knowledge of their rights, courage to assert them, and self-respect to take nothing less. The good time is coming, when humanity will recognise all members of its family as alike entitled to its care; when the heartless jargon of over-production in the midst of want will end in a better science of distribution; when man will dwell with man as with his brother; when political institutions will rest on the basis of equality and freedom.

But this result must flow from internal activity developed by universal culture; it cannot be created by the force of exterior philanthropy; and still less by



the reckless violence of men whose desperate audacity would employ terror as a means to ride on the whirlwind of civil war. Where a permanent reform appears to have been instantaneously effected, it will be found that the happy result was but the sudden plucking of fruit which had slowly ripened. Successful revolutions proceed like all other formative processes from inward germs. The institutions of a people are always the reflection of its heart and its intelligence; and in proportion as these are purified and enlightened, must its public life manifest the dominion of universal reason.

The subtle and irresistible movement of mind, silently but thoroughly correcting opinion and changing society, brings liberty both to the soul and to the world. All the despotisms on earth cannot stay its coming. Every fallacy that man discards is an emancipation; every superstition that is thrown by, is a redeeming from captivity. The tendency towards universality implies necessarily a tendency towards freedom, alike of thought and in action. The faith of the earliest ages was of all others the grossest. Every century of the Christian Church is less corrupt and less in bondage than its predecessor. The sum of spiritual knowledge as well as of liberty is greater, and less mixed with error now, than ever before. The future shall surpass the present. The senseless strife between rationalism and supernaturalism will come to an end; an age of skepticism will not again be called an age of reason; and reason and religion will be found in accord.

In the sphere of politics the Republican Government has long been the aspiration of the wise. "The human race," said DANTE, summing up the experience

of the Middle Age, "is in the best condition, when it has the greatest degree of liberty;" and KANT, in like manner, giving utterance to the last word of Protestantism, declared the republican government to be "the only true civil constitution." Its permanent establishment presupposes meliorating experience and appropriate culture; but the circumstances under which it becomes possible, prevail more and more. Our country is bound to allure the world to freedom by the beauty of its example.

The course of civilization flows on like a mighty river through a boundless valley, calling to the streams from every side to swell its current, which is always growing wider, and deeper, and clearer, as it rolls along. Let us trust ourselves upon its bosom without fear; nay, rather with confidence and joy. Since the progress of the race appears to be the great purpose of Providence, it becomes us all to venerate the future. We must be ready to sacrifice ourselves for our successors, as they in their turn must live for their posterity. We are not to be disheartened, that the intimate connection of humanity renders it impossible for any one portion of the civilized world to be much in advance of all the rest; nor are we to grieve because an unalterable condition of perfection can never be attained. Every thing is in movement, and for the better, except only the fixed eternal law by which the necessity of change is established; or rather except only God, who includes in himself all being, all truth, and all love. The subject of man's thoughts remains the same, but the sum of his acquisitions ever grows with time; so that his last system of philosophy is the best, for it includes every one that went before.

The last political state of the world, likewise, is ever more excellent than ~~the old~~, for it presents in activity the entire inheritance of truth, fructified by the living mind of a more enlightened generation.

You, BROTHERS, who are joined together for the study of history, receive the lighted torch of civilization from the departing half-century, and hand it along to the next. In fulfilling this glorious office, remember that the principles of justice and sound philosophy are but the inspirations of common sense, and belong of right to all mankind. Carry them forth, therefore, to the whole people; for so only can society build itself up on the imperishable groundwork of universal freedom.

ERRATUM.

Page 27, line 18, for

morals or reason. They who listen to the instructions,
read

morals or reason.

Philosophy, which leaned on Heaven before.

Shrinks to her second cause, and is no more.

They who listen to the instructions &c.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

ON THEIR

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1854.

NEW YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

M DCCC LIV.

New York Historical Society.

CELEBRATION

OF THE

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY,

NOVEMBER 20, 1854.

THIS being the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of the New York Historical Society, in accordance with previous arrangements the officers and members of the Society assembled at their rooms, in the University of the city of New York, at two o'clock, P. M., where their guests were received and introduced to the President.

At half past two o'clock, the officers and members of the Society, with their guests, proceeded to Niblo's Saloon, where a numerous and brilliant audience already occupied the seats in the house not reserved for the Society. After an overture by the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth, the exercises of the day were opened by the President, who made the following remarks :

FELLOW-MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

Fifty years have rolled their ceaseless tide along the current of Time, since a few enlightened men laid in weakness, but with wise forecast, the foundations of the New York Historical Society. This

institution, through varying fortunes, but with ever-increasing efforts and expanding usefulness, has already reached the close of the first half century of its existence; and we are now assembled to celebrate the first semi-centennial anniversary of its origin. The anniversary address will be delivered by Mr. BANCROFT. The exercises of the occasion will commence with prayer to be offered by the Rev. Dr. DE WITT, first Vice-President of the Society.

PRAYER.

O thou High, and Holy One, who inhabitest eternity, and immensity; Sovereign Ruler and Lord of All, thine is the kingdom, and power, and glory. We bow before thee at thy footstool. While thy throne is founded in justice, and judgment, we thank thee, that polluted and guilty as we are, we may approach thee with humble confidence in the name of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, who has abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by his gospel. We thank thee for all the mercies of thy Providence which we partake individually, and in our domestic and social relations. We thank thee especially for all thy favors extended to us, and all the blessings poured forth upon the people of these United States. We revert to a little more than two centuries and a half since, when the first colonists came with the open Bible, the open school, and the open sanctuary, and now realize that the "handful of corn" then sown "shakes like Lebanon," and that the "vine thou didst plant when the heathen were cast before it has taken deep root, has spread its branches from sea to sea," bearing fruit which shall be for the healing of the nations. We hold in memory before thy throne our ancestry, the wise men in counsel, and the valiant in the field, and trace their onward course in the struggle for liberty, the attainment of our independence, and the formation of our Constitution under which we have dwelt so quietly and prosperously. We would exclaim, "What hath God wrought?" in view of the wonderful growth of our population, the results of active industry in its various departments, and our national influence which is spreading abroad through the world. May wisdom and knowledge be the stability of our times. May righteousness ever exalt us, and sin never be our reproach. We pray for all in authority, and who are intrusted to bear rule in our national and respective State governments. May they be men fearing God, hating covetousness, and prove a blessing to the people over whom they are placed. Assembled at the jubilee anniversary of the New York Historical Society,

we thank thee for its institution, and the success which has attended it. Grant thy blessing upon it continually, and bless kindred institutions in search of materials to fill up the history of our country. Bless all institutions designed to spread education, mental, moral, and spiritual, and to remove the sins and sufferings of men. Be with us as now assembled, and be with him who has consented to address us, and may we feel that the influence and result of this meeting is to increase our feelings of Christian patriotism and Christian philanthropy. All we ask is in the name of our adored, and precious Redeemer, who has taught us to pray, "Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread; forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, and power, and glory, for ever and ever. Amen."

The prayer being concluded, the oration was delivered by the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT. At the conclusion of the oration, which was received with great applause, the Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I shrink from following, with my awkward sentences, the eloquent thoughts and diction to which we have been listening with such pleasure and advantage; but the committee acting for the Society to-day, have just now made it my duty to ask through you, sir, permission to express the thanks of this assembly to the gentleman who has conferred so great a kindness upon us.

It is not necessary to use language for the purpose of telling him our appreciation of his address. The rapt attention with which it has been heard during the hours of its delivery, has testified our sense of its excellence, and I should err in doing more than to move a vote of thanks to our orator.

Yet, Mr. President, I cannot forget the most pleasing fact, that, however ambitious we may have been to secure one, who, on the present occasion, would do us honor, and give us profit by his eminent qualifications, we did not need to go beyond the limits of our own city, or the list of our own members, to find an orator in him, whose magnificent genius has illustrated the annals of our country, and has now taught us how we may act worthily of its citizenship; for when that gentleman returned from representing with equal dignity and diplomatic skill the interests of our government at the first

court in Europe, and not only our government but the educated American mind in its highest accomplishment, he chose our beloved New York as his place of residence, giving to our social circles the welcome presence of a cultivated gentleman, to many of us, a pleasant friend, and to our Society, a faithful collaborator.

With these few words, I have the honor to move you, sir, that the thanks of the Society, and of this audience, be presented to the Hon. Mr. BANCROFT for his address.

The resolution was seconded by the Hon. WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, and unanimously adopted.

The exercises at the Saloon were concluded by a benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS.

The Society, with their guests, then proceeded to the Astor House, where an entertainment had been prepared for them by MESSRS. COLEMAN and STETSON. At six o'clock, Dr. DE WITT having asked a blessing, the company sat down to dinner, which was admirably served. The cloth having been removed, Rev. Dr. MATHEWS returned thanks, and the President introduced the first regular toast, with the following remarks :

To the members and friends of the New York Historical Society, this its first semi-centennial anniversary is one of great interest. In looking back, through the intervening half century, to the origin of the Society, to the early difficulties it had to encounter, and to its progress through those difficulties to its present condition of high prosperity, we find abundant reasons for congratulation and encouragement. In looking forward, from this advanced point of present achievement, to the Future, the horizon of our field of labor becomes enlarged before us, our responsibility increases with our progress, and admonishes us that past success should only serve to stimulate future effort; and that the practical motto of the Society should ever be "to consider nothing as done, while any thing yet remains to be done."

With these preliminary remarks, I have now to propose our first regular toast :

1. THE 20TH NOVEMBER, 1804—the birth-day of the New York Historical Society; rich in its memories of the Past, and in its hopes of the Future, may each return of this Anniversary find the Society more abounding in its means, more active in its operations, and more extended in its usefulness.

This toast having been received with all the honors, the President rose and said :

On an occasion like the present, it is eminently fitting and proper that we should not be unmindful of those to whose enlightened wisdom, public spirit, and personal efforts we are indebted for the origin, the progress, and the present prosperity of this Society. Among these are the names of Egbert Benson, Brockholst Livingston, De Witt Clinton, Samuel Miller, Samuel L. Mitchell, David Hosack, John M. Mason, Charles Wilkes, John Pintard, Peter A. Jay, James Kent, Peter G. Stuyvesant, Albert Gallatin, Samuel Jones, Philip Hone, James G. King, Jonathan M. Wainwright, James Lenox, and other names that not only adorn the annals of this Society, but many of which are high and brilliant on the Records of the History of our State and Country.

I, therefore, ask you to unite with me in honoring our second regular toast :

2. The memory of the Founders and Benefactors of the Society.

A call for Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS being loudly made, he was received with much enthusiasm. He said :

I wish, Mr. President you had summoned some one more competent than myself. You will at once perceive that I labor under considerable embarrassment, owing to difficulty of speech caused by a severe cold caught a few evenings ago and not properly attended to. Besides, sir, I do not see how it is possible to gather confidence enough for the evening, surrounded as I am with so much loveliness at this end of the room, and so much talent throughout the entire hall. I am, sir, within an atmosphere of intellect. You have had to-day a blaze of it. You have seen the force of it. You have witnessed its incantation, and you know how wonderfully magnificent its influence has been. How then can a farthing rush-light display any demonstration on this occasion? Your toast is one of most copious extent. You have demanded of me that I should say something relative to the commencement of the Society. I hardly know in what manner to take it up: "The Founders and Benefactors of the New York Historical Society." Were I to descant upon but a few of them it would take all night. However, with great deference to the Society and this large assemblage here this evening, I will make a few passing remarks upon some individuals.

No man who lives in New York—no man who has resided in this city within the last twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty years, who has heard of the Historical Society, can for one moment doubt that JOHN PINTARD was its founder.—John Pintard was a descendant of that

noble army of Huguenots who fled to this country upon the revocation of the edict of Nantz. He was a native of the city of New York and born May 18, 1759. He studied the elements of general and classical education with the learned Cutting on Long Island; and afterwards entered Princeton College. His acquisitions were commanding; and at this early period of his life he studied public men and public measures; enjoyed the society of the patriotic president of the college, Dr. Witherspoon; read the letters of Junius in the public papers of the day, and formed a wide circle of learned and distinguished friends. Upon the Declaration of Independence being announced, he left his classical retreat; and his relative, Elias Boudinot, being appointed Commissary for American prisoners, Pintard was selected for his Secretary. To his range of elegant literature he added some knowledge of the law, and after the triumphs of the revolutionary struggle had been secured, we find him in close employment in the memorable scrip affairs of 1792-93, &c. His interests in these matters proving disastrous, he became a prominent editor in the old Daily Advertiser for several years. He was a rigid Washingtonian in his politics. Resigning his station as editor, we find him at New Orleans, where he examined so minutely the condition of things, that shortly after his return to his native place he published, in 1804, a topographical and medical review of that metropolis. Again settled in this city, he seems to have been industriously and worthily employed in enjoining upon the counsellors of the Municipal Government, the importance of statistical records of Births and Deaths, which was finally adopted by the authorities, and we now possess a series of documentary Reports on that subject, faithfully preserved from 1800, up to the present time. He was appointed the First City Inspector in 1804. But I dare not dwell upon the numerous civic services he rendered this city during his long and industrious life. The First Bank of Savings originated with him. He was conspicuous in the formation of the American Bible Society: he was a main spring in the organization of the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church: he gave impetus to the revival of the Chamber of Commerce. While a member of our City Corporation and of our State Legislature, so early as 1791-2, when the latter body held its sessions in this city, we find him projecting measures for the improvement of the public affairs of his native place and for incorporating the Bank of New York, the earliest bank in the State. But I have elsewhere already specified most of his useful undertakings of which our people now reap the benefit.

John Pintard was a man of extensive historical, geographical, and above all, didactic information. I hardly speak within the charge of exaggeration, when I affirm that he knew nearly all Dr. Johnson's writings by heart. You could scarcely approach him without having something of Dr. Johnson's thrust on you. He was versed in theological and polemical divinity—Stillfleet was his idol; of South he was a great admirer, and in the progress of Church affairs among us, he was ever a devoted disciple. He had read with the diligence of a student our historical annals, and in particular our early State history, our Indian and French wars, the story of the Revolutionary contest; the history of the Iroquois, and the confederated Six Nations. He dwelt like Clinton upon that wonderful orator, Red Jacket, and to all these acquisitions he added much knowledge of the glories and resources of the Empire State. Like Cadwallader D. Colden, John Pintard proved an efficient auxiliary in furtherance of the Canal policy of his illustrious and most intimate friend, De Witt Clinton. The first meeting of our citizens in recommendation of this vast measure was brought together through his instrumentality, at a time when to give it any countenance whatever was sure to bring upon the advocate of the ruinous measure the anathemas of certain of the political leaders of those days, and official proscription. I remember well how cautiously and how secretly many of those incipient meetings in favor of the contemplated project were convened; and how the manly bosom of Clinton often throbbed at the agonizing remarks the opposition muttered in his hearing, and the hazard to his personal security which he sometimes encountered. But Pintard, like Clinton, lived to witness the crowning glory of the vast undertaking, and they enjoyed the triumph to their hearts' content at the great celebration in 1824, when the union of the waters of Lake Erie with the Atlantic Ocean was consummated. In the full fruition of the Christian hope, he died June 21st, 1844, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

When we consider the disasters of his early life in business, by which he lost his patrimony; the incessant toil he bestowed to enable him to support and rear up a large family; his efforts in public calamities and distress, and in periods of pestilence; his individual benefactions to the poor and needy; his generous support to literature,—we are justified in pronouncing him a noble specimen of the patriotic and the humane. On a particular occasion, an unfortunate man, who had suffered the trials of the Jersey prison-ship, addressed, in the presence of Pintard, an affluent individual, for some trifling relief, which was declined: the petitioner turned to Pintard

with like accents, and found succor. "Where do you find authority in Scripture to give alms in your situation?" asked Cræsus of Pintard. "Our people, sir," rejoined Pintard, "know not what American liberty has cost: The example of the Centurion justifies me: 'Thy prayers and thy alms have come up for a memorial before God.'" The formalist was silenced. He often said to his intimate and constant friend, George B. Rapelye, "I shall die my own executor."

There were periods in his life in which he gave every unappropriated moment to philological inquiry, and it was curious to see him ransacking his formidable pile of dictionaries for radicals and synonyms with an earnestness that would have done honor to the most eminent student in the republic of letters. He could tolerate no invasion of his idol, Dr. Johnson. Amidst his most pressing necessities, even in advanced life, his mental energies suffered no detriment; he took a lively interest in affairs, and was exempt from that indifference and sluggishness of mind which too often weigh down the faculties of the aged devoid of intellectual culture. There is a great deal of good picking in the world, he would say, but it is hard to get hold of it. Literary curiosity was the refreshment of his old age: but every physician knows the fact, that in most instances intellectual food is the material to mitigate our sufferings in the decrepit years of life. Books, said the benevolent Pintard, give me a downy pillow.

But I must revert to the Historical Society. Pintard was well acquainted with the valuable labors of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He knew well that New York was equally rich in materials for the services of a similar institution here. He hardly questioned that her patriotism was less than that of that glorious State. He accordingly, after consultation with several of our prominent individuals, recommended the first regular meeting on the 20th of November, 1804, at the old City Hall, in Wall street, and in that room where Washington had been inaugurated the first President of the United States. Egbert Benson, De Witt Clinton, John M. Mason, William Linn, Samuel Miller, David Hosack, John N. Abeel, Samuel Bayard, Peter G. Stuyvesant, Anthony Bleecker, and John Pintard constituted the first meeting. A committee from those present, consisting of Benson, Miller, and Pintard, was appointed to draft a constitution; and the meeting adjourned to meet again on the evening of the 10th of December. At their adjourned meeting the constitution was adopted, and the first meeting convened under it was held on the 14th of January, 1805, when Egbert Benson was elected President, and John Pintard, Recording Secretary.

It can readily be perceived that the Society at its very first inception, could boast of strong men: individuals who had already in their course of life manifested enlightened views, a patriotic spirit, a true love of civic distinction, and talents of superior and efficient excellence; who had studied the annals of their country's struggles, her war of independence the constitution; and who were alive to the fact that the preservation of contemporary records was the data from which future history was to receive its true impress. The dreadful perversions of facts and opinions about that particular period when the Society was organized, amidst a great political revolution in the general government and in many of the States of the Union, acted as an additional stimulus to hasten the work of conservatism by fidelity in historical research grounded on documentary testimony. Moreover, many of the great minds who had shed their lustre over our annals were either resident among our inhabitants, or engaged in good works in other sections of the Republic. Their very presence admonished the association of the triumphs to be secured by working in the patriotic cause while so many of the actors in our great events were yet among us. BENSON was enriched with constitutional laurels, and had distinguished himself in State legislation and in Congress and on the Bench. His integrity was a proverb. He was, moreover, well impregnated with Indian antiquities, Indian names, and a knowledge of the early Dutch occurrences of New York. Benson was a native of this city—educated in King's, now Columbia College, and died, in 1833, aged 87 years. His historical Memoir is not to be overlooked by the curious in antiquarian research. Of CLINTON, I need only say, that he held for several years the office of President of the Society; that through his whole life he was devoted to its interests, and added to his own and the Society's renown, by his admirable discourses. JOHN M. MASON was distinguished for his noble and fearless bearing, his erudition, his polemical and pulpit writings, and his marvellous eloquence. It may justly be admitted that he was the greatest pulpit orator of his time. Vigor of thought, energy of diction, were his greatest characteristics. He temporized with no errors, if he deemed them such, and his aphoristic diction left a lasting impression on every hearer. In controversy he seems to have adopted Priestley's rule, "a fair field, and no quarter." The warmth of his temperament animated all his discourses; lethargy or indifference found no repose within the sound of his voice, and the multitudes which crowded to hear him was proof of the popularity of his impressive utterance and the force of the mighty truths he promul-

gated. To borrow the language of Grattan, when speaking of Dean Kirwan, "He came to interrupt the repose of the pulpit, and shake one world with the thunder of the other: the preacher's desk became the throne of light." As no obstacles intimidated him, he was ever ready for every good work. I know that his heart was filled with tenderness; that his friendship was most tenacious; and when you heard him speak in laudation of individuals, you were conscious that it was a heartfelt eulogy. The ardent theological discussions in which he so often engaged, and the stern attitude he habitually maintained in regard to popular errors, caused him to be generally considered a man of great hardihood and little susceptibility; but, whoever beheld his eyes (as I have done) fill with tears at the mention of Robert Hall's eloquent services and useful career, would realize that the strength of his understanding was equalled by the tenderness of his heart. We have a beautiful example of his character in his ministrations at the death-bed of the lamented Hamilton, whose last hours were thus solaced by the Christian sympathy of a brave and devoted soldier of the cross.

WILLIAM LINN was an eminent divine of the Dutch Reformed Church, of great pulpit eloquence; rich in American feelings, well laden with historical materials, patriotic in his sentiments, conservative in his principles; and, so far as his professional duties allowed him, gave an impulse to the Society. Of SAMUEL MILLER I might speak at some length. He was a scholar of fair pretensions. His Americanism was indubitable. His leading trait was benignity, and it was no figure of speech which distinguished him from his brother, as the divine Miller; for such he was in character not less than in profession. Intellectually his mind was historical in tendency; his eloquence was singularly persuasive, and his literary acquisitions extensive. His "Brief Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century" marks an era in our literature, and it was justly observed by a British critic, that by this work he had deserved the praises of both hemispheres. So deeply were his sympathies engaged in the objects of this Society, that he contemplated a history of the State of New York, and had collected materials of some extent for that purpose. The records of our Society, and its printed volumes, evince the zeal, ability and devotedness of DAVID HOSACK in the promotion of our great design. This eminent physician, professor, and medical writer, whose long professional career has identified his name with most of the great public institutions of our metropolis, literary and humane, gave much of his time and talents in aid of the great pur-

poses of our incorporation. He justly deemed our association of high value, and his devotion to its interests in the darkest period of its history, is proof of the feelings he cherished in its behalf.

Another valuable recruit to our primitive corps from the ranks of the church was JOHN N. AZEEL, whose high character and large attainments rendered him an important auxiliary. He was also the representative of Dutch feelings, and his name is identified with our colonial history. The first meeting was also favored on that occasion by the presence of a gentleman of public spirit and benevolence from New Jersey, SAMUEL BAYARD, already known as the promoter of the interests of learning in that State. Most appropriately also was the Society's inauguration assisted by a descendant of one of the patriarchs of New Amsterdam, PETER G. STUYVESANT, whose benefactions and character aid in the perpetuation of his ancestor's fame.

Let me detain you with one other name, ANTHONY BLEECKER, a name familiar to New York for many generations. He was educated for the bar, but like many law-students, with the instinct for belles-lettres strongly developed, gave his time chiefly to literature. His taste and a benevolent heart made him a favorite coadjutor in this enterprise. He courted the muses with no inconsiderable success, and was a frequent contributor to the earliest literary journals published in this city. He compiled Captain Riley's narrative, a work in its days, of great popularity, and gave him, I believe, the entire benefit of that publication. Bleecker was of the kindest nature, and remarkable for a generous sympathy for literary merit. Few individuals among us ever equalled him in a devotion to the interests and character of New York. In the vigor of his mental powers he died of a disease of the heart.

I have already stated that at the adjourned session held on the 10th of Dec., 1804, a constitution was adopted. On consulting the records of the Society, it is ascertained that additional persons attended this important meeting; whose names of great renown add honor to the organization of the association. Now we find RUFUS KING, DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, and JOHN HENRY HOBART, among these individuals of whom it were superfluous at this time to utter more than their names: also JOHN BOWDEN, WILLIAM HARRIS, JOHN KEMP, PETER WILSON, JOHN C. KUNZE, all then or subsequently of the Faculty of Columbia College, attesting that that venerable seat of learning sent a powerful deputation for the promotion of the Society. Dr. McVickar, the accomplished Professor of Belles-Lettres, has given us a beautiful tribute to the memory of Bowden, which

every graduate of the College recognizes as justly due his character. HARRIS was a classical scholar of rare proficiency, versed in ecclesiastical history, and who afterwards held for many years the office of President of Columbia College. KEMP, who died at the early age of fifty years, in New York in 1812, was by birth a Scotchman, and is still well remembered by many surviving graduates of Columbia College as an eminent professor in that institution of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Geography and History. His countenance gave aid to the Society; Professor Kenwick has furnished a short memoir of his life in the American Medical and Philosophical Register. WILSON, long a Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages, had much other knowledge to render him an acceptable co-operator. He was notable as a linguist and verbal writer. Dr. William Duer has not forgotten him in his valuable discourse before the St. Nicholas Society. KUNZE was among the most learned divines and oriental scholars of the day; his reading embraced a wide scope of knowledge, and he was something of a proficient in his acquaintance with the Legal Medicine of Paulus Zachias: but he perhaps will hereafter be most distinctly recognized as the Preceptor of the amiable and accomplished Dr. Stuber, the author of the continuation of the Life of Franklin. We may also notice JOHN MURRAY, Jun., of the Society of Friends; a clever man, a lover of the arts, a philanthropist, and an early and ardent promoter of our Free-School system; and ARCHIBALD BRUCE the first (chronologically speaking) professor of Mineralogy in this country, and the Editor of the American Mineralogical Journal. In Thacher's Medical Biography, I have written of him at greater length.

These facts may be of some interest as referring to the early history of the New York Historical Society; they are related from personal knowledge, although my connection with the Society dates from Miller's masterly discourse in 1809, to which I had the honor and pleasure of listening. I have but briefly indicated as the occasion alone permits the prominent traits of the small band who *first* gathered to form the Society. They are no more: but their work survives, and we gratefully recall their virtues to-night. You will perceive that though few in number, our founders included a rare amount of influence, such as is derived from practical skill in affairs, an enthusiasm for knowledge, high literary attainments, and a patriotic spirit.—You will easily summon to recollection the many eminent men who have subsequently given dignity and interest to our association, and a task more pleasing or grateful could not be undertaken



than a fair record of their character and career did the hour and the occasion tolerate the measure.

3. The President of the United States.
4. The Governor of the State of New-York.

The President, on introducing the fifth toast, said :—

In asking your attention to the subject of our next toast, I take the occasion to state an historical fact of great interest not only to the City of New York, but to the cause of History. It is a fact much less generally known than, from its general interest, it ought to be.

It is doubtless well known to many of you, that the history of the Municipal Government of this city, from its first organization under the Burgomasters and Schepens, down to the year 1831, comprising a period of near two hundred years, and embracing important changes in the Government of the city, the State, and the nation—this history exists only in a single manuscript copy, exposed to destruction by fire, or other accident. This manuscript destroyed, and two centuries of the History of our Municipal Government would become for ever extinct. It would leave behind it no fragments from which that history could be reconstructed. The loss would be entire and irreparable. That the copies of this manuscript history should be, in some way, multiplied, and so disposed of, as to afford a reasonable assurance of their preservation, and the perpetuity of the history, will be readily conceded by all; and I trust that it may not be unreasonable to hope that a subject of so much interest to the City of New York, and to the truth of History, may receive the early and effectual attention of our City Government.

With these remarks I propose to you our fifth regular toast :—

5. The Mayor and Municipal Government of the City of New York: in the faithful discharge of their high office, they are the guardians of its History, as well as of its character and its welfare.
6. The Army and Navy of the United States: each in its turn, has contributed to the History of our country some of its brightest pages.

HON. FREDERICK P. STANTON, of Tennessee, being called upon, responded as follows :—

GENTLEMEN:—I could not have anticipated the absence of that illustrious citizen of your State, the senior officer of the army of the United States, who was expected to be present and respond to the sentiment just announced. Still less could I have presumed upon

being myself honored with the invitation to respond for the army, in the place of that accomplished and gallant soldier. It is to no merit of my own, and to no personal fitness for the position and the task assigned me, that I can ascribe the compliment implied in your call: it must be only because, upon this interesting occasion, I represent a State whose sons have done something on the field of battle, for the glory of American arms, for the preservation of liberty, and for the inspiration of historic genius.

If, in this unpremeditated attempt to return the acknowledgments of the army for the generous sentiment which has just been received with so much enthusiasm, I could, for the time being, so far elevate myself as to assume the sentiments and feelings which always animate that noble band, I should certainly feel bound to exhibit a becoming modesty in speaking of its glorious deeds. And when I observe the presence in which I stand—the striking array of eminent ability, and established reputation by which I am surrounded; when I reflect that you, like myself, must be impatient for that “feast of reason” which we are soon to enjoy; and, especially, when I know that the navy, kindred in glory and fitly sharing the honor of the sentiment announced, is present to answer in the person of one of its most gallant sons—I feel how appropriate it is for me to say only, in the name of the army, that its privilege is to act, and not to speak—to execute, and not to record its own deeds. It presents to you some of the most important materials of history. Take them: make of them what you can. In your labors the army must ever feel the most intense interest; for it is history, alone, which can erect the monument, “*are perennius*,” to which the soldier looks as the highest and noblest reward of his labors and sacrifices in the service of his country.

On the other hand, if for myself and in my own personal character, I should feel at liberty to say any thing of the splendid achievements of American arms, scattered as they are on this continent from Bunker Hill to Saratoga and Yorktown, and from New Orleans to Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, and Mexico, it would now be no more than this: that if American historians shall prove equal to their glorious theme, and shall worthily record the deeds of the United States army, they will indeed present to the world, and bequeathe to posterity, the highest possible evidence of their own inspired genius.

Com. J. McKEEVER, in a brief speech, acknowledged the honor conferred upon that branch of the public service to which he belonged, and expressed the hope that the *actions* of the

Navy might always *speak* more eloquently in its behalf, than he possibly could, on that, or any other occasion.

7. The Commanding General of the Army of the United States: whose orders before the battle, have proved to be a true history of the fight.

This toast was received with great enthusiasm, and a note from General Scott was read, which will be found among the correspondence reported by the committee.

The President then gave as the eighth regular toast :—

8. The Orator of the day : in writing the history of his country, he has perpetuated his own.

Mr. BANCROFT rose, and replied as follows :—

Having taken up so much of your time this morning, I have now no right to hold you long ; but my heart leaps to my lips to respond to the cordial manner in which you receive me. The traveller who leaves New York, sees no day so happy as the day of his return. I have every reason to be grateful, that I selected New York for my home ; for where are the greetings of friendship more hearty ? Where are good influences more ready to quicken well-devised designs and stimulate honorable action ? Where do the very eagerness and multiplied variety of activity better encourage by healthful contrast the quiet occupations of the scholar ? The spirit of universal toleration pervades the city, which is most intimately connected with all parts of the world, and is, as it were, the representative of all times and nations. Nature, too, has lavished around us her utmost magnificence ; where the Niagara connects our inland seas, or the Genesee cleaves its way down the mountain-ranges ; or where Lake George reposes among our Highlands, or the Hudson crowns its banks with all that is beautiful in scenery, and all that is lovely and generous and refined in hospitality. If, as students of History, we look back upon the past, this commonwealth traces its rise to the home of modern commerce, industry, and enterprise ; to the chosen asylum of the science and liberal culture which the Reformation fostered. If we call to mind the deeds that distinguish our own soil, faithful history records, how in the revolutionary struggle, this State, in proportion to its numbers, signalized itself by its contributions of its men and of its substance to the common cause. Of all the members of the Union, it had the largest frontier exposed to the desolations of savage inroads ; and all the way from the shore of Cham-

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It then proceeds to a literature review, followed by a description of the methodology used in the study. The results of the study are presented in the next section, followed by a discussion of the findings and their implications. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points and a list of references.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting, and the results were compared with those of previous studies. The findings of the study are consistent with those of previous studies, and they provide new insights into the phenomenon being studied. The implications of the study are discussed in detail, and the authors conclude that the study has made a significant contribution to the field.

The authors would like to thank the following people for their assistance in the study: [names]. The study was supported by the following grants: [grant numbers].

plain to the cabins on the Sasquehanna, its sons poured out their blood like water for the sake of freedom and their country. Here were the outposts, over whose inhabitants sorrows thickened like the cloud and burst like the tempest, and here is the battle-field of Saratoga, where victory gave Independence its perfect guarantee. But it is not chiefly on these accounts that the State of New York has gained its high position in the career of humanity. She is emphatically the foster-parent of UNION. The idea of a Federal Union came with the first emigrants from Holland, and ever remained the warm impulse and hope of all their descendants. It was natural for them to desire independence. The Hollander, when once the connection with his own mother country was dissolved, panted for a freer and more prosperous republic than even that of his progenitors, and saw clearly that such a republic could exist in strength, and in varied and expanding culture, only as a cluster of States. Here, therefore, under the influence of geographical position and hereditary wisdom, the first Congress was held in the heart of the Dutch population of New York. Here in this city, Franklin, the great advocate of union, was welcomed with unbounded joy, as he came down our river to report the auspicious plan of a federation. The Constitution of the United States was founded on reason; and made its way to success by appeals to reason; and the prevailing appeal was made through the press of New York, especially by its own Jay and Hamilton. Here, too, the great Washington—he, who not only stands foremost in the affections of his country, but lives throughout the world as the representative name of all that is most disinterested and most sincere, inaugurated our Republic, at the very moment when Europe was rocking with the convulsions of revolution, and France was just entering on that course of change which has not yet terminated. I will not offer as a sentiment that our prosperity should be established on a rock; for geologists tell us that rocks are of comparatively modern origin, and are constantly undergoing the process of decay; I look for a fit image, to something more enduring, and ask leave to propose:

Our Union: may it last as long as the empire of love and reason.

The President then proceeded to welcome the delegates from the various kindred Societies who were present on the occasion, offering them all the right hand of fellowship, and concluding with the following toast:—

9. Our Sister Societies: co-laborers with us in the cause of historical truth; we welcome them cordially on this occasion.

The Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, as a representative of the oldest Historical Society in the Union, was first called upon to respond to this toast, and his rising was greeted with applause, which indicated what expectations of his eloquence were entertained. He said :—

I need not assure you, Mr. President, that I am deeply sensible to this kind notice and this cordial reception. It is with real pleasure that I have found myself able,—somewhat unexpectedly at the last moment,—to be present on this occasion, to participate in these anniversary festivities as one of your invited guests, and to listen to the comprehensive and powerful discourse of one, in whose fame Massachusetts can claim at least an equal share with New York, and who has just presented so brilliant a title to be recognized afresh as the historian of the whole country.

I feel myself greatly honored, too, in being commissioned as one of the delegates of the Historical Society of Massachusetts, to bear her birthday greetings and congratulations to her sister Society of New York. Your elder sister by a few years, as she is, and by right of seniority the very head of the whole family of American historical associations—she rejoices in every evidence of your superior advantages and ampler resources, and I should do great injustice to those who have sent me, as well as to those by whom I am accompanied, if I did not assure you of the sincere and earnest interest which we all take in the signal manifestation of your prosperity and progress which this occasion has afforded. If I may be pardoned for borrowing an expressive orientalism, and for playing upon it for an instant after I have borrowed it, I would venture to wish that your association might not only flourish like the chosen palm-tree of the plain, but that it might never fail to furnish, to all who repose beneath its shade, an abundant supply of *dates*. For, sir, much as we may sentimentalize about the historic muse, some of my friends at this end of the table, who have courted her ladyship most successfully, will bear witness that she does not feed upon air, but that, on the contrary, she has a voracious appetite for precisely this variety of fruit, and cannot live without it—hard and dry and husky, as it is generally considered by other people.

Sir, the Historical Societies of the different States of the Union—and I am glad to remember that there are now so few States without one—are engaged in a common labor of love and loyalty in gathering up materials for the history of our beloved country. But

each one of them has a peculiar province of interest and of effort in illustrating the history of its own State. And how worthy and how wide a field is thus opened to the labors of your own Society! New York—the truly imperial State of New York—a nation in itself—with a population equal to that of the whole Union in the days of our revolutionary struggle—great in territorial extent—surpassingly rich in every variety of material and of moral resources—unequalled in its external advantages and in its internal improvement of those advantages—greatest of all, perhaps, in its commercial emporium, by every token and by all acknowledgment entitled to the crown, as the Queen City of the Western Hemisphere! What State in the Union is there which combines so many elements of growth and of grandeur! What State, any where, has been so marked and quoted by nature as the abode of enterprise and the seat of empire!

If a stranger from abroad desires to see the beauties or the wonders of American scenery, where else does he betake himself—as my friend, Mr. Bancroft, has just suggested—but along the charming banks of your Hudson, or through the exquisite passes of your Lake George, or up the romantic ravines of your Trenton, or over the lofty peaks of your Catskill, or upon the sublime and matchless brink of your Niagara? If he comes in search of fountains of health, where can he find them so salubrious and invigorating as at your Saratoga, or your Sharon? If he is eager to behold the giant causeways of the new world—those massive chains of intercommunication which have married together the lakes and the ocean, even where hills and mountains would seem to have stood ready to forbid the bans—or the hardly inferior triumphs of that earlier art, which has “rolled obedient rivers through the land;”—where can he behold them on a more gigantic scale, than in your railroads and canals? And, if he is curious to observe the progress which civilization and refinement, and wealth and luxury, and architecture and science and literature, have made among us, where can he witness an ampler or more brilliant display of them all, than in the saloons and libraries, in the shops and warehouses, in the stately edifices and splendid avenues of this magnificent metropolis?

Nor, Mr. President, is New York without the noblest monuments and the most precious memories of the past. The memorable scenes which have illustrated your soil, and the distinguished men who have been actors in those scenes, come thronging so thickly to one's remembrance as he reflects on your past history, that I know not how to discriminate or what to touch upon. Why, sir, we have

a few things to be proud of, in this way, in our own old Massachusetts. Notwithstanding the disparagement which your eloquent orator has just thrown upon rocks in general, as of modern origin, I think I may say that we have a Rock which no one will disparage, which has been trodden by the noblest company of men and women that ever braved the perils of a wintry sea, or stemmed the currents of an adverse fortune. We have a Hall, too, which has echoed to as noble voices as ever pleaded the cause of human rights. We have a Hill, also, and a Plain, not unknown to fame—represented at this table, I am glad to say, by one of my excellent colleagues (Rev. Geo. E. Ellis)—where the first blood for independence was poured out like water from some of the purest veins of our land. We have names, too, both in our later and our earlier history, which we would not willingly admit to be second to any which can be found on the historic roll. But no inordinate appreciation of our own treasures has rendered us insensible, I trust, to the proud associations and memories which are the priceless inheritance of our sister States. We rejoice to remember that they all have something to be proud of—some principle which they were first in asserting, some idea which they were foremost in advancing, some proposal which they were earliest in advocating, some great American event of which their soil was the chosen scene, some great American character to which their institutions gave birth.

Yes, sir, each one of the old Thirteen at least,—and not a few of the new Eighteen, also,—can point this day to some one or more of the memorable names or deeds or associations of our history, and say: "This is our own—this is our contribution to the glories of America—this institution was the work of our fathers, or this soul was ripened beneath our sky." Virginia, the mother of us all, with her Jamestown and her Yorktown, the Alpha and the Omega, the small beginning and the glorious close, of our colonial career.—and with her transcendent and incomparable Washington.—I wish I could find a title worthy of that name;—Rhode Island and Maryland, with their Roger Williams and their Calverts, contending nobly together for the earliest assertion of religious toleration;—Connecticut, with her Charter Oak;—Pennsylvania, with her pure-hearted and philanthropic old Broad-brim Proprietor, and with her Hall of Independence, and her grave of Franklin;—New Jersey, with her Trenton and Morristown;—North Carolina, with her Mecklenburg and her Nathaniel Macon;—South Carolina, with her high-souled Huguenots, and her Marions and Sumpters;—Georgia, with her be-

nevolent and chivalrous Oglethorpe:—Why, sir, one might run over the whole catalogue of the States, even to the youngest and latest of them, without finding one that is not associated with some name, some story, some event, of a nature not merely to quicken the pulse and gratify the pride of her own people, but to attract the sympathy and kindle the patriotism of every true-hearted American citizen. These stars of our political system, sir, like those of the firmament above us, differ indeed from one another, but only in glory.

“Facies non omnibus una,
Nec diversa tamen ; qualem decet esse sororum.”

But second to no one of them, certainly, in all that constitutes the interest and the pride of history, stands NEW YORK—with her gallant English explorer, Henry Hudson, whose fate was even sadder than that of the lamented navigator of the same land, whom your own Grinnell has so nobly, but alas ! so vainly, sought to succor ;—with her sturdy old Dutch settlers and Dutch governors, whose virtues and valor, as well as their peculiarities and oddities, have been immortalized by your own delightful Irving ;—and with her later heroes and patriots, of civil and of military renown, her Livingstons and Clintons, her Philip Schuyler and Alexander Hamilton, her Kents and Gallatins, her John Jay and Rufus King—if, indeed, Massachusetts can allow you to appropriate the fame of Rufus King. We need not quarrel, however, about that, sir—for his fame is wide enough for us both. May his memory ever be a bond of friendship and love between us ! And if it ever fails to be, I doubt not that Maine, which furnished his birth-place, will be quite ready to step in and settle the difference.

Who can forget, too, that it was upon your soil, at Albany, just a hundred years ago, that Benjamin Franklin submitted the first formal proposition for a union of the colonies ? Who can forget that it was upon your soil, at Saratoga, that the first decisive victory over the British forces was achieved,—that victory which gave the earliest emphatic assurance to the world, that the liberties of America would, in the end, be triumphantly vindicated ? Or, who can forget, that it was upon your own soil, in this very city, that the Constitution of the United States—the grand consummation of all the toils, and trials, and sacrifices, and sufferings of patriots and pilgrims alike,—was first organized ;—and that the very air we breathe has vibrated to the voice of Washington, as he repeated the oath to

support that Constitution from the lips of your own Chancellor Livingston?

No wonder, sir, that your Society is so eagerly and intently engaged in illustrating the history of your own State, when you have such a history, so noble and so varied, to illustrate.

But, Mr. President, let me not draw to a close without remarking, that none of us should be unmindful that there is another work going on, in this our day and generation, beside that of writing the history of our fathers,—and that is, *the acting of our own history*. We cannot live, sir, upon the glories of the past. Historic memories, however precious or however inspiring, will not sustain our institutions or preserve our liberties.

There is a future history to be composed, to which every State, and every citizen of every State, at this hour, and at every hour, is contributing materials. And the generous rivalry of our societies, and of their respective States, as to which shall furnish the most brilliant record of the past, must not be permitted to render us regardless of a yet nobler rivalry, in which it becomes us all even more ardently and more ambitiously to engage.

I know not of a grander spectacle which the world could furnish, than that of the multiplied States of this mighty Union contending with each other, in a friendly and fraternal competition, which should add the brightest page to the future history of our common country, which should perform the most signal acts of philanthropy or patriotism, which should exhibit the best example of free institutions well and wisely administered, which should present to the imitation of mankind the purest and most perfect picture of well-regulated liberty, which should furnish the most complete illustration of the success of that great Republican Experiment, of which our land has been providentially selected as the stage.

Ah, sir, if the one-and-thirty proud Commonwealths which are now ranged beneath a single banner, from ocean to ocean, could be roused up to such an emulation as this,—if instead of being seen striving for some miserable political mastery, or some selfish, sectional ascendancy,—if instead of nourishing and cherishing a spirit of mutual jealousy and hate, while struggling to aggrandize themselves, whether territorially or commercially, at each other's expense, or to each other's injury,—if they could be seen laboring always, side by side, to improve their own condition and character, to elevate their own standard of purity and virtue, to abolish their own abuses, to reform their own institutions, peculiar or otherwise, and to show

forth within themselves the best fruits of civilization, Christianity and freedom,—what a history would there be to be written hereafter for the instruction and encouragement of mankind! Who would not envy the writer whose privilege it should be to set forth such a record?

Surely, sir, he would realize something of the inspiration of the Psalmist: "His heart would be inditing a good matter, and his tongue would be the pen of a ready writer." It would be no subject for any cold and sneering skeptic, however glowing his style, or polished his periods. No Gibbon could tell the story of such a rise and progress. Such a mind may deal better with "the decline and fall" of nations. Methinks, Mr. President, it would be a theme to inspire fresh faith in him by whom it was treated, and in all by whom it was read,—faith in the capability of man for self-government, faith in human progress and in Divine providence, faith in the ultimate prevalence of that Gospel of Christ, which is, after all, the only sure instrument either of social or of political reform.

But let us, at least, not fail to remember on such an occasion as this, that whatever be the history which we, in our turn, are to present to the world, and which we are now acting in the sight of men and of angels,—that whatever be the scenes which the daily daguerreotypes of a thousand presses are catching up and collecting for its materials—such a history is to be written;—and, when written, it is to exert an influence upon the world, for good or for evil, for encouragement or for warning, such as no other uninspired history has ever yet exerted. Yes, Mr. President, it is not too much to say that American history, the history of these United States, and the history of these separate States, is to be the fountain to mankind of such a hope—or of such a despair—as they have never yet conceived of.

Not for any mere glorification of men or of States; not to magnify the importance of individuals, or to trace the antiquity of families; not to gratify the vanity of monarchs, or ministers, or yet of masses, is our history to be written;—but to exhibit the true and actual workings of the great machinery of free government, and to show how well, and to what results, the people are capable of managing it. This is to be the great lesson of our annals. This is the momentous problem, whose solution we are to unfold—and the world can look for that solution nowhere else than here.

You have all observed, I am sure, that the accomplished Lieutenant Maury has been gathering up the old log-books of the mer-

chant ships and whalers, and comparing them together to make wind charts and current charts, for rendering your ocean voyages more speedy and more safe. Just so will it be with the log-books of our great Republic, and of the lesser republics which are sailing beneath the same flag. From them is hereafter to be made up the great sailing Chart of Freedom, which is to point out the safe channel or the fatal reef to every nation which shall enter on the same great voyage of liberty. God grant that on no corner or margin of that chart may ever appear the sad record: "Here, upon this sunken ledge, or there upon those open breakers, or yonder, in some fatal fog, by the desertion of some cowardly crew, or the rashness of some reckless helmsman, our great NEW ERA struck, foundered, and went to pieces"—to the exultation of despots, and to the perpetual consternation and despair of the lovers of freedom throughout the world. Let that chart rather, I pray Heaven, bear down to a thousand generations the plain and unmistakable track of an ever smoother and more prosperous progress, giving hope and trust and confidence and assurance to all who shall launch out upon the same sea, that a safe and glorious voyage is before them, a safe and glorious haven within reach.

Thus far, certainly, Mr. President, there has been no lack of speed in our own course. We are advancing rapidly enough, no man will deny, to no second place among the nations of the earth. What other country beneath the sun has ever exhibited so vast an extension of its territory, its population, its power, within the same period of its existence? I saw an official announcement, a few days since, that one of the astronomers at our National Observatory, in looking at the *thirteenth* asteroid of that fragmentary system which was once thought to be composed of only four or five inferior planets, found suddenly a strange visitor within the field of his telescope, which proved to be the *thirty-first* asteroid of that same mysterious system. It was a fact not a little emblematic of our own national history.

While the historic observer of America has been turning his glass and fixing his gaze upon our Old Thirteen, he has suddenly seen the system increasing and multiplying beneath his view, until the thirty-first star has already appeared in the same marvellous constellation. The war with Mexico,—of which the gallant hero is your fellow-citizen, whose absence at this board has just been so much regretted,—in adding this thirty-first star to our flag, has opened to us the vast mineral treasures of the Pacific coast;—and as Congress

was bestowing upon the veteran victor the commemorative medal which he so well deserved, but which was so meagre a memorial of his merits, we could not but recall the noble lines of a great English poet—

“In living medals see our wars enrolled,
And vanquished realms supply recording gold!”

But this is but of yesterday. If we would realize the rapidity of our country's progress, we must go a little farther back. We must go back to the beginning of that very half century over which the existence of your Society has now extended. Fifty years ago! What was our country then?—what is it now? Look on that picture and on this! Ohio but just admitted, with a single representative in the national councils. Louisiana just annexed, most of it a bare, untenanted, unexplored wilderness. Not a steamboat on the Hudson, or any where else except in the brain of some scheming Fitch or hare-brained Fulton. Not a railroad or a telegraph within twenty years of being dreamed of. The cotton crop still in its infancy. New York hardly yet one of the great States; for you will remember that Virginia and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts were the three great States of the revolutionary and constitutional periods. By the constitutional apportionment, Virginia had ten representatives, and Massachusetts and Pennsylvania eight each, while New York was allowed but six. Sir, we must look on this picture of our country, and then upon that presented in the statistics of the census just completed, if we would appreciate in any degree the railroad rapidity, I had almost said the lightning-line velocity, of our national career.

And where, where is it all to end? That, sir, is to be written hereafter. But let us not forget that, in part, at least, it is to be decided now. It requires no ghost to tell us, no second-sight or spiritual communication to assure us, that if we are true to ourselves, true to the principles and examples of our fathers, and true to the institutions which they founded, our country may go forward, with the blessing of God, to higher and higher degrees of prosperity and power in safety and in peace; its destiny ever written in the motto of its greatest state—*Excelsior*—EXCELSIOR! While if we are faithless to our trust,—if, lulled into a false security by long-continued and uninterrupted success, we suffer the public vigilance to be relaxed, and the public virtue to be corrupted—or, if dizzied by the rapid whirl of our career, and yielding to the rash impulses of the hour, we per-

mit our country to be dragged to the verge, and even plunged into the vortex of domestic discord or foreign strife,—it may be even our own ignoble and ignominious distinction, in some volume of history to be written at no distant day,—that we helped to make shipwreck of the noblest bark that was ever launched on the tide of time.

Sir, I beg pardon for detaining you so long. Let me only sum up all that I have said, and all that I feel in the concluding sentiment :—

The State of New York:—Upon her soil the first formal proposition of Union was made; upon her soil the first victory which gave assurance of *Liberty* was won; upon her soil the *Constitution* of the United States was originally organized. May history record that her example and her influence were always given to the support of Union, Liberty, and the Constitution!

Mr. WINTHROP resumed his seat amid enthusiastic applause, and his complimentary sentiment was received with all the honors.

The Hon. JOHN CADWALLADER responded for the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and gave as a sentiment :—

The ANCIENT DOMINION, and her historical representative here to-night.

Prof. GEORGE TUCKER, formerly of the University of Virginia, responded for the American Philosophical Society. He said :—

MR. PRESIDENT,—After the wisdom and eloquence to which we have listened this day, I feel unwilling to trespass on your time. I did not know until a few minutes before I took my seat at this table that I was expected to represent the Philosophical Society of Pennsylvania. Another gentleman, Judge Kane,* was appointed to discharge that office, and before I left Philadelphia, I was told he certainly would attend. Under these circumstances, I can do little more than express our kind feelings towards the society over which you preside, and our congratulations on its extraordinary success, as I understood from you this morning, that it now consists of twelve hundred members. Mr. President, it has often been a matter of wonder to me, that a State which has achieved so much as New York, should have produced no recent history of her progress, especially as she is almost as pre-eminent over her sister States, in letters as in

* The father of the gallant officer, whose generous enterprise in search of Sir John Franklin now fills America and Europe with anxious interest.

commerce. In three departments, in humor, in poetry, and in fiction, she can boast of three sons,* who, perhaps, have no equals in American literature. Probably your writers have been deterred by the success of the great Knickerbocker, from making the attempt, but the events since his day are of still greater interest than those he has so ably chronicled. Long after he wrote, the great canal brought the commerce of the lakes to this city, and Fulton gave steam navigation to the world. The history of your political parties, too, presents a theme equally curious, copious, and instructive. There have been your Hamiltonians and Burrrites, your Clintonians and adherents of Van Buren—your old Hunkers and Barnburners, your Hards and your Softs, your Silver Greys and your Know Nothings, by which New York politicians mystify Europe, and bewilder the citizens of other States. The history of your great State invites the efforts of her most gifted sons. But let me, in their behalf, invoke the aid of the booksellers, who render the same service to authors as merchants do to farmers, by finding them a market. But they have strong inducements to reprint European books which cost them nothing rather than to pay for American works. I am anxious to see this bounty on the works of foreign authors removed; but until it is removed by the national legislature, let me appeal to their patriotism and ask those who have enriched themselves by reprinting European productions to use the means they so amply possess to cherish American literature. I know that much has already been done in this way, but they may do more; and though at first they may make less money, they would by a liberal outlay at present sow the seed from which they would reap a rich future harvest. They would moreover have the gratifying consciousness of encouraging that class of domestic products of which every nation is most justly proud, and they would, moreover, thus escape the taunts of their transatlantic rivals. Mr. President, allow me to tell you a story; I promise you it shall not be a long one.

In those days when piracy on the high seas was more common than at present, one who had been very successful in this line having been smitten by a fair damsel, married her, and under her influence, quitted his roving life, bought a fine house, furnished it in suitable style, and in no long time gave dinners and parties, and became one of the leaders of fashion. Even his frank, sailor-like manners had their admirers and imitators. In the midst of this new greatness, one who had been an officer under him made him a visit. The lieu-

* It is scarcely necessary to say that Irving, Bryant, and Cooper are here adverted to.

tenant was invited to dinner, but no one, I imagine, was invited to meet him. In the afternoon, as they sat regaling themselves with gin twist, their favorite beverage, said the guest, "Captain, don't you sometimes wish yourself again in the Salamander, scouring the seas, one day ankle deep in blood, and the next wallowing in gold?" "Those were glorious times to be sure," said the other, "money does not come in now as fast as it did then, and as to blood, I seldom see it, except when I cut myself in shaving—but after all, Ben, I don't know but that the life of a gentleman is as happy as that of a pirate, and it is a damned deal more respected."

Allow me then, Mr. President, to offer the following toast:—

"The speedy adoption of an international copyright."

10. An enlightened and independent Judiciary: the strongest bulwark of Liberty and Order.

Judge WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL responded:—

MR. PRESIDENT,—Another and a better man should have responded to this toast. Since I came here to-night, your wishes have been communicated to me, and in all matters connected with the Historical Society, my obedience is due and is cheerfully yielded. I am to speak for the profession to which I belong, and which without vanity may be said to have acted no inferior part in the world's history.

Eight hundred years ago, the first Chief Justice of England wrapping his priestly garments over his coat of mail, celebrated Mass, and then mounting his charger, with baton in hand, led on the Norman Cavalry on the field of Hastings. A half a century afterwards the foundations of Westminster Hall were laid. The court was transferred from the *aula regis* to its own chosen and independent home. The judicial ermine, though it might sometimes cover the sword of state, seldom, if ever, covered again the sword of battle, and from that time down through all the ages of English and American judicial history, the men who have been called upon to administer the laws, with a few unamiable exceptions, have generally been found in the ranks of those contending for freedom and the right. He whose name and memory every American lawyer delights to honor and to cherish, who more than any other man illustrated judicially the Constitution of the United States, who was emphatically the great Chief Justice, combined in himself the soldier and statesman, the historian and the judge. Commencing his career as a sub-

altern in the first Virginia regiment, afterwards a member of the House of Burgesses of his native State—the author of the life of Washington—member of the Senate of the United States—foreign minister—and for more than a quarter of a century Chief Justice—John Marshall did all things well, and justly has become a great subject of history.

The judges and lawyers led on the American Revolution. They drew up those great state papers which issued from the old Continental Congress, and which challenged the admiration of even the enemies of the country.

In later days Story and Kent have shed new lustre on the learning of the law, and have made the names of American judges familiar wherever the English and American common law finds a home on the earth. Chancellor Kent was an early friend and active member and president of this society, and it is but fitting on this occasion that a passing tribute should be paid to his memory. New York was the State where he was born, and was the theatre of his labors, and where he achieved his judicial greatness. Never had the State a truer son. The past history, and the present commanding position of the State were topics on which he delighted to discourse. It was my good fortune to make his acquaintance soon after I came to this city, many years ago, a stranger youth, and from that time down to the close of his life I was permitted to share somewhat of his confidence and his friendship. He was familiar with the entire range of the political and judicial history of the State, and his conversation was enriched with the stores of varied learning. He was pre-eminently one of the great champions of liberty and order to which your toast refers.

Mr. President, the year 1804, the year of the formation of this Historical Society, was memorable in the legal annals of New York. Hamilton fell, Thomas Addis Emmet landed in our city, John Wells by a great effort at the bar took his place in the front rank of American lawyers, and James Kent became the Chief Justice of the State. Spencer and Van Ness and Platt were about that time entering on their judicial careers. They are all gone. The stars which formed that splendid galaxy have all set. Their learning, patriotism, and fearless independence of character remain for our imitation. Like the Trojan youth, we may follow on, *haud æquis passibus*. On occasions like the present, as we bring up in brief review the virtues and the services of the great and the good who have gone before us, these memories of the past sweep over us like the music of

Ossian—"sweet and mournful to the soul." The pen of the historian must embalm them for the benefit of future generations.

The eleventh regular toast was as follows :—

11. A well-conducted Press: the efficient agent of civilization.

Mr. WILLIAM C. BRYANT was called by the President to answer this toast, and said :—

In behalf of the conductors of the press, I thank the company for the kind manner in which this toast has been received. Between the newspaper press and historical societies there is a natural consanguinity. Newspapers are the chroniclers of the day. The sheets which their conductors issue are like the Sibylline leaves, cast on the four winds, dispersed, and sure to be lost but for the care of historical societies, which collect, reposit, preserve them. There they are found by the historian, who examines, selects, combines the materials they supply him, connects them into a series, a system, extracts their philosophy, their divine essence, and gives them as oracles to all nations and ages.

But, Mr. President, I will not weary those who listen to me with a long comment on a toast. On an anniversary like this, which looks back to the fourth year of the present century, it seems to me that it is well to remember those who, at an earlier period of our existence as a nation, set themselves to study and compile its history. A distinguished gentleman of the eastern States has this evening addressed us as the representative of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Several years before your institution had an existence, the hand of the founder of the Massachusetts Historical Society—Dr. Belknap, the historian—had traced its last lines, and he slept with Herodotus and Xenophon. I remember his "American Biography" among my earliest reading; it consists of accounts of personages whose names are distinguished in the annals of our country, and is written with a simplicity engaging to persons of all ages. Greatly as he has since been surpassed in historical research, in philosophy and narrative skill, by his countrymen of the present time—of which we have a shining example in the great historian who has so eloquently addressed us to-day—he has the high merit of being the first to make American history attractive. Sixty-two years ago he published "The Foresters," long a favorite at New England firesides. In this work the story of Virginia is pleasantly shadowed out in the adventures of Walter Pipeweed—that of Massachusetts in the for-

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tunes of John Codline ; New York figures as Peter Bullfrog ; Connecticut is personated by Humphrey Ploughshare. South Carolina by Charles Indigo, and the quarrel between Mr. Bull, the clothier, and his refractory apprentices, who had established themselves in the forest, closes with a quit claim from Mr. Bull, renouncing all title to the lands on which they had settled. On this festive occasion the mention of a work which sought to embellish our history with the charms of wit and humor, I trust, will not be deemed out of place, although, in these respects, its fame has been eclipsed by the inimitable writings of our own Diedrich Knickerbocker, whose memory at the next semi-centennial anniversary will, I am certain, be as fresh as it is to-day.

Let me close by a toast :—

Dr. Belknap and his Associates : the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

12. Popular Education: the great Interest of a Free People, and indispensable to the continued existence of free government.

President KING of Columbia College said :—

Called upon to speak to the toast just given, I cannot refuse to bear my testimony to the value and indispensableness of "popular education."

It is the forming agency which moulds at will the individual man, the social man, and the political man, and which, therefore, more than all other agencies, determines the character alike of men and their institutions.

When, then, we speak of "popular education" we speak of the greatest known power over human actions and their results. But all is not education which is so called—nor indeed are the ends aimed at by popular education the same in all countries, any more than the means of imparting it are the same.

There is no more universal, nor in the sense in which it is given, more thorough popular education than in Austria, but that education, popular though it be, includes no hint that the people should have any part in public affairs, or in the control of the government. Letters, science, art, all throughout the wide domain are taught, but nothing of human rights, nor of popular sovereignty, nor of the power of majorities. All other subjects of human inquiry may be investigated with the utmost freedom and to the widest extent ; but the political domain is a closed field ; there no inquiry, no discussion of any sort is permitted.

Popular education with us is just the reverse ; with less of art, less of science, less even of letters than are taught in the Austrian public schools ; we found our system upon the equal rights of all ; upon the capacity of the people for self-government, and upon their exclusive and inalienable right to such government.

And each scheme produces its designed effect. Austria educates intelligent, quiet, obedient subjects. We educate a restless, questioning generation of citizens, which takes nothing for granted, nothing for settled, and which especially claims and exercises the right to make and unmake its laws and government at its own good pleasure. I make this brief and rapid comparison to illustrate education as a *power* that moulds men and nations at will, and thence to infer the importance, the vital importance, in our land of giving to education its proper aims and aids.

All admit its necessity, all feel its want. It is the instinct of our common humanity, groping in darkness after better and brighter things, to pray for light. The strong, brave man of Homer's glorious epic, contending under a cloud of darkness against adverse fate, exclaiming, "Give us but light, and Ajax asks no more !" is the type of all strong, brave natures, as yet shrouded in the darkness and delusions of ignorance ; and striving upward and onward for light ! light ! light !

Education, gentlemen, is that light ; wide-spread popular education. It has that choicest quality of mercy, "it is twice blest, it blesseth him that gives and him that takes ; it is mightiest in the mightiest." If the one, in the language of our great bard, "becomes the throned monarch better than his crown," so the other does equally become the enthroned people as investing them with the crown immortal and imperishable ; of knowledge taught and used in the love and the fear of God. For, gentlemen, in the Book of Truth there is no more certain and solemn truth than that "in the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." I dare hardly think of how little our system of popular education is founded on this great truth.

How few comparatively of the more enlightened and wealthy of our people seem to be duly impressed with the immense interest that belongs to common-school education, which for four out of five of our population is all the education they ever receive. It is in our "common schools that the nation receives its character." It has been well said that "mothers and schoolmasters sow the seeds either of anarchy, tyranny, or liberty, for the strength and destiny of any

community lies in the virtue and intelligence of its younger members." But this would lead us into long digression, and this is not a fitting occasion to develop such fruitful and significant topics, but I could not, in such a presence as this, allude at all to popular education without expressing my conviction as to its only safe, abiding, and enduring corner-stone, the knowledge, the love, and the fear of God.

Assembled, as here we are, to commemorate the half-century anniversary of the *Historical Society*, it seems natural to revert to the state of things as to popular education existing in our city at the time of the organization of this Society, and to compare it with what now exists.

In 1804, when the Historical Society had its birth, no common-school instruction was known in New York.

It was not till the year 1805 that the *New York Public School Society* was incorporated under the name of the "Free School Society," and it is not without interest to add, that one of the most active and influential persons in organizing the *Historical Society*, was also very active and influential in aiding the incorporation of the *Free School Society*, DE WITT CLINTON. The association was a natural one, for History is one of the Muses—and all the Nine co-operate in the education of man—though it belongs to Clio alone to preserve the records of their acts and thoughts.

And especially must popular education and such an association as this, whose honored birthday we are celebrating, act and react upon each other and grow, each by the growth of the other; and so measurably it is now. The *Historical Society*, feeble at its commencement, and long feeling obscurely its way along; slow in growth like the oak and all things destined to endure, has now revealed itself in grand proportions, as a successful collector and conservator of precious archives, as the founder of a valuable library, and as the centre of a large circle of educated and distinguished men. In like manner, during the same time, the free schools from nothing have risen, in this city alone, to two hundred and twenty-five in number, and the aggregate of those taught therein during the last year exceeds one hundred and twenty-three thousand.

This has not been without cost, large cost—I am almost tempted to say, I wish it were larger, for all that is saved in education is in reality lost to country and to God. What nobler use, indeed, can be made of the wealth with which the labor and industry and intelligent enterprise of our country are crowned, than that a liberal share



of it be devoted to the spread of sound knowledge? In a mere utilitarian sense, indeed, as a question of expediency, of mere profit and loss, it may be shown that wealth is actually rendered at once more secure and more productive by the means it dispenses to improve, to refine and to restrain—in one word, to educate a whole people. In proportion as we find in our tax-books a large figure in the column for education, will that in the column for eleemosynary and penal institutions be diminished, and all the more certainly as that education shall truly rest upon the corner-stone already indicated.

Without detaining this company by further remarks, I ask leave to sum up in a toast what seems to me the relation of this Society to popular education:—

The Public Schools of New York: the nursery of those who are to contribute to its future history.

13. Woman: although last in our toasts, yet ever first in our affections.

THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, Esq., responded as follows:—

"Woman," if first in our affections, should not be last in our toasts. She has fallen into my arms and I will uphold her with all the chivalry of the feudal ages. Woman is a theme worthy the poet or orator. Did not Homer the blind bard sing of women, and when we read of Hector bearing thick battle on his sounding shield, or holding aloft young Astyanax trembling at his nodding spear, do we not revert to beauteous Helen—sad Andromache?

Did not our orator historian to-day, from whose hand the centuries seemed to fly,—did he not pause to play celestial music to woman, did he not say that of all things beautiful of earth, the veil of her spirit was most beautiful, that in our briery life she was the only flower?—I forget, for the flowers were all emulous; the gentle daisy lifted up its head, the violet breathed a newer fragrance, and the rose indignantly blushed woman's pride, and woman's loveliness. She is more than the historian; he but records the past, she makes history. Her gentle hand bends the twig that gives inclination to the oak: on her infant brow, she stamps the character of the nation. It was she when luxury crept into the domestic circle, and stained the flower of Rome; when there were no Spartan mothers, no Roman matrons, that Rome and Sparta fell.

Woman is the type of civilization, in savage life a slave, in civilized a queen! What distinguishes this nation most, what impresses the noble of other lands that the "American" is the most

delicate, the higher refinement, is our veneration for woman. She can go unharmed all through our vast country, her guardian angel the spirit of the people. I cannot read the future, the horizon is obscured, the firmament is not clear. Who can tell what will grow out of the conflicts of the old world, and the anxieties of the new?—This I believe, that as long as the American people preserve their respect for woman, and respect follows worth, the American Republic will live. This I know, that if the mothers of the nation are good and pure, the sons of the nation will be strong and free. .

Woman! Empire is in thy hand. Lead forth from beyond the mountains, from the far Pacific, out of the virgin bosom of the peerless West, the Young States, and they will come to our Union, as mighty as our own, without a canker to consume their youth, without a cloud to darken their destiny.

Power in arms, or song, or eloquence, has made man immortal. His very origin enshrined the muse of Milton. Woman's is greater than his. Man was made of the dust of earth, woman out of the image of God. She is sapreme in good or evil. Did not Cleopatra lead captive conquerors? Who but Eve could have destroyed Paradise, where day was ecstasie joy, and night came as the approach of gentle music, where the couch was the fragrant embrace of flowers, where the rich, luscious grape fell without the wooing—where the very mountains arose in their sublimity to extend their shade over man's repose? Though the chosen "angel" of the "destroyer," still her name is stamped on the decalogue, "Honor thy father and thy *mother*."

What eloquence so exquisite as Ruth's "thy people shall be my people, and thy God shall be my God?"

In song who more impassioned than Sappho—in prophecy who more inspiring than Miriam, with harp and timbrel by the shores of the sounding sea?

Her destiny overshadows man's; his fate trembles in hers. Napoleon tore from its heaven his morning star, Josephine, and St. Helena, in retribution, arose in the ocean.

Did not Mary, the mother of Washington, fashion his great mind, and breathe her stainless purity into his greater heart? .

More eloquent than tongue can tell, more glorious than pen can write, are the simple words, mother, daughter, sister, wife! "Mother!" how sweet from the lips of the gleeful girl, how holy from the trembling voice of age! To the dying captive, to the bleeding soldier, to the great man, to the malefactor on the scaffold, thy name "mother" comes radiant with the light of young Eden days!

"Wife" is thy better self; "sister," thy loveliest peer; "daughter," sunshine dancing on thy knee.

In heathen mythology Jove was the parent of wisdom—that sprang a goddess all create from his immortal mind. In Christian religion, the Virgin was the mother of our Lord!

Woman has ever been divine—with the ancients the symbol of plenty, of beauty, of purity, and wisdom—Minerva all perfect, Ceres with her sheaf of wheat, Diana with her bended bow, Venus arising from the crowning foam of the great sea. With us of the New Testament she has been chosen as wife and daughter for the expression of miracle—at the marriage feast when the water blushed to wine, and when he bade the daughter of Jairus arise and walk. "Faith, Hope, and Charity abideth" most in her who touched but the hem of his garment and was made whole, and in the widow who, with her mite, gave most to her Lord.

Yes, woman is divine. How many orisons ascend to thee, Virgin Mary! Woman is divine even in her fall. Do you not remember that our holy Lord bowed to the earth, wrote upon the sand, and would not look up to her shame, her degradation, or her punishment!

The regular toasts having been given, at the conclusion of the response to the last, the Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements presented their report on correspondence, including a letter from EDWARD EVERETT. His letter will be found among the extracts from the correspondence printed with this report.

The President thereupon rose and said:—

Notwithstanding the distinguished gentleman, whose interesting communication to us has just been read, is unexpectedly absent from our festival this evening, yet this Society has been too often and too greatly indebted to this gifted son of New England, for high gratification and instruction, to allow this occasion to pass without a grateful recollection and notice of him in our present festivities. I therefore ask you to unite with me in drinking to the health of

EDWARD EVERETT,—Whether in the pursuits of Literature, in the labors of the Senate, or the higher duties of the Cabinet, he has been alike distinguished in all.

Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD being called upon, rose to speak to the following sentiment:—

"E Pluribus Unum,—the memorial motto of the past; the prophetic motto of the future."

Mr. Osgood began by speaking of the office of a nation's memory in quickening a nation's hope; he maintained that the past, instead of being a dead thing, is the enduring root of the future; and, if we destroy memory, her daughter, hope, will not long survive. He illustrated the worth of history in bringing the records of national achievements to bear upon national enterprise. With us, the muse of history was no wrinkled crone, dwelling among 'the dust of sepulchres, but a radiant creature, ever young with liberty and hope.

He then spoke of our national motto, "E Pluribus Unum," as representing our holiest remembrance and our fairest hope. The colonial history of the provinces illustrates how it was that the many towns and settlements became one under the influence of a common country, a common conflict, and a common constitution,—how marvellously elements so various were harmonized into one organic system. It was equally remarkable, that when the many became one, the unity did not destroy the natural and healthy diversity in the constituent parts, and the *many* kept their independence and vitality in the *one*. He compared the American people, under one President, with the French nation, which, in 1804, the year this Society was established, consolidated its conflicting elements under an Emperor's rule, and the liberty of the many was enslaved to the will of the one. In our country, the separate States retained their old individual characteristics after being brought together under the Federal Constitution. Massachusetts was Massachusetts still, and New York was New York before and after the Union. These faces about this social board show the old Knickerbocker feature as in the days of old Stuyvesant; and if you wish to know how Massachusetts keeps her characteristics look thither at Winthrop, and read in that face two centuries and a quarter of the Old Bay State's history, as, in an authentic copy of the Puritan Governor's handsome face, true now as ever to the stamp, an honest man's nature.

Mr. Osgood went on to show the union of free individuality with national organization, especially during the last half century, notwithstanding the apparently alienating tendency of distance between States, differences between parties and sections, and the conflicts between the foreign manners of our millions of immigrants with the old nationality of our land. He spoke of the power of the locomotive engine which was first used in 1804 in neutralizing distance; he then illustrated the power of party differences in developing indi-

vidual freedom, and paid an especial tribute to the independence of our minorities in spite of the dominion of the majority. He touched upon the feud between North and South, and defended the largest liberty of speech as quite compatible with our Union. He closed with remarking upon the power of our American nationality in assimilating our foreign population, and declared that our stomach was big and strong enough to digest the Irish and the Germans into sound American blood in spite of themselves. The greenest sprig of Erin could not be long on our soil without catching something of its flavor. If Paddy once got into the hopper of our national mill he would stand a fair chance of coming out ere long minus his shillelah and whiskey bottle, although he might, perhaps, still keep hold of his rosary.

He gave as a sentiment :—

The America of the Future, the loyal child of Old America. One nation of many independent States; many independent States of many free minds.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE was loudly called for, and with evident reluctance rose to say, that, having already obeyed the wishes of the Society in speaking at their place of assemblage in the afternoon, he should have been excused from saying any thing more, as it had not been his intention, and was not now his wish.

The Doctor then sat down; but, on being pressed to go on, he said :—

The praise of history has been the theme to-day; yet, since you insist on my speaking, let me ask, What is History? Its uncertainty has been painfully felt by us all; but never, perhaps, so much as of late, since the new school, of which Niebuhr, and Heeren, and Arnold, and Grote are eminent members, has cast doubt upon all the records of the early past, turning into myths all that was once flogged into us respecting the founders of Athens and Rome. Theseus and Cecrops are visionary creatures, like those that seem to look out upon us from the misty shadows of retreating night; and even the wolf-nurse of the first twin-Romans, whose thunder-scarred image still inhabits the Capitol on the Seven Hills, represents a fable no more worthy of credit than a nursery story. Following the same rules of trying evidence, how much may be myth and how much fact in our own received annals! Who ever saw Brother Jonathan? or Uncle Sam? or Yankee Doodle? Plymouth Rock, noble as its

legend is, may be nothing more than a myth to represent the rugged and immovable virtue which underlies the cultivated excellence of New England character. Nay, I have sometimes thought, when looking at the grave visages which conceal the warm cordiality of our New England brethren, that they have never recovered from the chill of the bleak, sleety December day when the legend says they landed at Plymouth. With these doubts on my mind respecting history, I should say no more about it; but, as a New Yorker born and bred, I am moved by more grave feeling; for, while I look around me on this pleasant company, and am glad to recognise many friends whose birth-places are elsewhere, I miss the faces of not a few whom it was our happiness to see gathered on similar occasions in former years. I need not name them,—I dare not,—for I could not utter the words without too much emotion; and the New Yorkers who hear me need not to be reminded of the dead, who, if now living, would be exulting among us in the prosperity of our Society. But how few, among the many here, are genuine, born New Yorkers! How soon we who remain must follow them into the eternal future! How dear to us is the memory of the departed! . . . We go back to the scenes of childhood and boyhood, when our strongest friendships were formed, and the ties which have made life most happy were first thrown about us. Let me ask: Is there a man here who ever ran down Flattenberg? (Yes! Yes! Yes! cried a score of voices), or skated on Lisenard's Meadows? (Yes! Yes! Yes!) or Burr's Pond, or Stuyvesant's Pond? (Yes! Yes! Yes!) Then, my friends, old friends, true born New Yorkers of no recent day, I greet you well, and say, with a full heart, God bless you! But let us remember our birth-place not without a sense of our filial responsibility; and hold ourselves bound so to live and act, that we may do all in our power to advance the honor and glory of our native city.

Rev. Dr. S. K. LETHROP of Boston, being next called upon, responded to the call in a brief speech, concluding with the following sentiment:—

The States of this Union. What is peculiar in each of them derives all its value, its efficacy, and its power, from that which is common to all of them—their UNION.

The President in proposing the following volunteer toast, said:—

Three of the earliest and most distinguished members of our Society are absent from our festival this evening. These cherished names are so associated in our early intercourse, are so united in our admiration of their literary productions, and the many excellencies of their character, that I will not separate them in the toast I am about to propose, and to which, I am sure, you will cordially respond.

I ask you, then, to unite with me in drinking to the health of

WASHINGTON IRVING, JAMES K. PAULDING, and GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, names dear to New York as they are to this Society.

JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., being called upon, made some appropriate remarks, and concluded with the following sentiment:—

The Present Age—the Age of Iron.

The President presenting the following volunteer toasts, said:—

Our festival to-night is graced by the presence of one, who, if he be not a frequent attendant at the meetings of our Society, is always a welcome one. His literary productions, while they do honor to himself, shed a lustre upon the character of his country. I ask you, then, to unite in doing honor to his name in drinking to the health of

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, the Poet of Nature, and *the* Poet of our Country.

We very unexpectedly miss from this joyous occasion one whose presence among us was once as familiar as it was always welcome and exhilarating. His was a sunny and genial nature; and, in the cordiality and charm of his intercourse, he won our hearts, and kept them too. He was a jewel lent us by Connecticut, but which, as in many other cases, she has reclaimed to herself.

I ask you then with me to renew our recollection of this former and cherished friend by drinking to the health of

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK,

“One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die.”

The President then retired, and the chair was taken by FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Esq., First Vice-President of the Society.

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Cel. SCHOUER of Cincinnati, being called upon, responded briefly, giving as a toast :—

Our Country, and Union for the sake of the Union.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., rose and said :—

MR. PRESIDENT :—Such anniversaries as we now celebrate are apt to make us take a retrospective view of the intervening period, and serve to mark, in a peculiar manner, the progress of mankind. At the time when this Society was first established, a war was commencing in Europe, which eventually brought in as parties the whole of the civilized world.

The fiftieth anniversary of this Society witnesses the commencement of hostilities of equally portentous character. It is deeply interesting to mark the change of the tone and principles adopted by the belligerents of this day as compared with those of the former period, and especially towards this country.

In 1804, the doctrine of perpetual allegiance on the part of a subject towards the sovereign in whose dominions he was born, was generally accepted as a part of European law ; and one of the parties to the contest at that day claimed the services of her subjects in such a moment, without reference to the country they had adopted or the length of their residence abroad. In enforcing this claim by impressment from American vessels, it often happened that native citizens of the United States were taken and compelled to perform military service under a foreign flag. With the view of preventing this abuse, the American Minister in London, at the inception of hostilities, had arranged a treaty with the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, prohibiting impressment from American vessels at sea ; but Lord St. Vincent, who was at the head of the Admiralty, insisting on the narrow seas being excluded from this arrangement, Mr. King wisely determined to leave the matter to the decision of time rather than seemingly to acquiesce in the assertion of a principle so monstrous and indefensible. Before one half of the intervening period had elapsed, this claim of impressment from American vessels was for ever abandoned. Thirty years ago it was tauntingly asked by the *Edinburgh Review*. Who reads an American book ? Even at that early day, the country whose mouth-piece it was had read the book where was recorded the determination that impressment from under the American flag had for ever ceased ; and the gallant Ingraham,

when he avowed his resolve, in the harbor of Smyrna, to vindicate the right of a naturalized citizen against the claim of perpetual allegiance on the part of the Austrian Emperor, only gave utterance to the general feeling of the public mind at home, and exemplified the striking contrast between the present day and the hour that witnessed the attack on the Chesapeake.

No less remarkable is the difference between the code of maritime warfare put forth at this time and that adopted at the commencement of the former combat. Assuming the colonial system to be part of the established state of the world, England then determined to prevent neutrals from engaging in the trade between Europe and American colonies, from which they were ordinarily excluded; and, under the pretence that credit was given on duties payable at the custom houses here, the products of the tropics were seized in American vessels bound to Europe from the United States, and condemned, although proven to be American property, and regularly exported from the United States.

Now the belligerent parties at the commencement of the war avow their intention not to act upon those principles, that were then deemed essential to the successful prosecution of the contest. We hear of no powerful fleets sent out, to compel nations to disavow the principles of a confederacy armed to vindicate neutral rights.

On the contrary, both parties profess their determination to respect neutral rights, and to exercise their belligerent powers with the least possible inconvenience to those not engaged in the war. This avowal is made not as a concession to neutral remonstrances, nor as the result of a long and tedious negotiation. It is put forth in advance of discussion, and to calm the public mind of Christendom as to the scope of belligerent action upon the commerce of the world.

The colonial system, with all its pretensions to monopolize the resources and control the trade of one hemisphere for the benefit of another, has almost disappeared; and seems about to be absorbed in that gulf of oblivion, which has swallowed up the sovereignty of the narrow seas and the divine right of kings. It is a matter of no inconsiderable pride to us, as citizens of a free republic, that this change in public law has been in entire accordance with the views and principles of those patriotic and far-seeing men who established our political institutions.

They seemed to aim in their foreign, as well as in their domestic policy, to advance such principles as should secure the greatest happiness to the greatest number. No exclusive privileges, either in spiritual or temporal affairs, found an abiding place in their system.

Hence the unexampled growth of the United States.

Without an army, unless that name be given to those few regiments that are hardly sufficient to furnish an armed police for this extensive country; with a navy scarcely large enough to enforce our revenue laws, this country has, during the existence of this society, taken the first rank among civilized nations, and without assuming a military attitude has enforced her claims and maintained her principles among the powers of the earth.

The imposing spectacle of a modern empire, with her military fortresses and naval outposts scattered over the surface of the globe, and saluting the rising sun with a continuous strain of the martial airs of England, is well calculated to make a strong impression of her power and sway.

My mind, however, is as much, if not more, impressed at the quiet attitude of this republic.—with a common boundary extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, unstudded by forts or citadels, and throughout that long extent, scarcely a flag “flouting the air” in rivalry with that of a power whose grasp encircles the earth.

Secure and unprotected by any outward display of military force, she is rapidly subduing the wilderness, developing the resources of the continent, and building up an empire of unrivalled strength. The woodman’s axe and the blacksmith’s hammer are the instruments to develop her growth, and yet, like the majestic and intelligent elephant, she possesses in the implements that furnish her subsistence an engine of power, from which the more ferocious animals shrink in conscious dismay.

Much of this strength is owing to the obvious moderation and justice of her political principles. The success of her government, and the acceptance of her maxims in national law, is mainly due to their conformity to justice and truth. While the American government shapes its course under their guidance, no other government can withstand its career. Its moral power must prove an overmatch for their mere physical force.

When it throws off its allegiance to those great principles, it becomes a Samson shorn of his strength.

Permit me to propose as a sentiment,—

Public Opinion: the monarch of modern society—let courtiers remember that honor is due to those who speak truth to Kings.

The toast next offered was,—

The Thirty-one Stewards.

WORTHINGTON ROMAINE, Esq., being called upon, said :—

MR. PRESIDENT—Our Chairman's absence accounts for this kindness, especially as Secretaries, from their keeping of minutes, are supposed to be acquainted with what has been going on.

In responding, I must be short, as the hour is late. Well, sir, the Committee of Stewards met and organized. One acquainted with the members on the list will readily perceive, politically speaking, a curious admixture; namely—Democrats, both Hard Shells and Softs—Whigs, Silver Grays, with all the other kinds, and so on.

A strong disposition was evinced on the part of many, who were new in their position, to ascertain their peculiar duties; but the secret must out, no one could be prevailed upon to give them that desirable information. Thus *every thing*, down to the tasting supper, was carried by the Know-Nothings. Of this quiet party I shall say no more for the present.

The coincidence of our own number agreeing with that of the States induced us (modestly, of course) to resolve ourselves into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, but only for this occasion. *We* were, therefore, to take care of the representatives who had been invited. Every thing was prepared.

And now, sir, our treat at banquet board, we trust no usual one, has, I hope, been enjoyed by all here. Thirteen, or Thirty-one, we love the old as well as new, and all *alike*.

MR. PRESIDENT, you know New Yorkers well enough to feel that the estimate of them contained in the History of our State, by Mr. Brodhead, now with us, sir, is not too high a one. Justly proud, as so many must be, of such a birth-place, what heart so cold that warms not with the burning words and noble themes that to-night have met our ears. All here must love their native soil, yet each seems willing to acknowledge the other as his own. Let, sir, those States who have them, show to such others as have them not, that Historical Societies can, from the embers of the past, preserve many live coals wherewith to cheer our very hearth-stones; that they can *teach* us how to offer, upon the sacred altar at home, a sacrifice whose incense shall meet an approval not only here but from above. In such a view, allow me to give you, as applicable to both the present and the future, this sentiment :—

May our Historical Societies exert their influence in cementing a Union that should only cease with time itself.

A motion to adjourn was passed shortly after twelve o'clock.

The following list embraces the names of the guests present, including delegates from the several Societies represented on this occasion; viz. :—

JOHN W. FRANCIS.
JAMES M. MATHEWS.
JOHN W. MULLIGAN.
J. G. KOHL.
FREDERIC P. STANTON.
WILLIAM ADAMS.

GEORGE BANCROFT.
CHARLES KING.
WILLIAM C. BRYANT.
SAMUEL OSGOOD.
JOHN LORD.
GEORGE W. GREENE.

From the Maine Historical Society.

JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

NEHEMIAH CLEVELAND.

From the Massachusetts Historical Society.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.
SAMUEL K. LOTHROP.

GEORGE E. ELLIS.
WILLIAM P. LUNT.

From the Connecticut Historical Society.

HENRY BARNARD.

CHARLES HOSMER.

From the New Jersey Historical Society.

WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD.

From the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

JOHN CADWALLADER.

From the American Antiquarian Society.

STEPHEN SALISBURY.

From the American Philosophical Society.

GEORGE TUCKER.

Committee of Reception.

ALEXANDER H. STEVENS.
HARVEY P. PEET.
LAMBERT SUYDAM.
JAMES PHALEN.
CALEB O. HALSTED.
P. S. VAN PELT.
PETER COOPER.
HENRY E. DAVIES.
JOEL T. HEADLEY.
BENJAMIN W. BONNEY.

JOSEPH FOWLER.
AMHERST WIGHT.
THOMAS SUFFERN.
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
BENSON J. LOSSING.
TIMOTHY HEDGES.
JAMES F. DE PEYSTER.
JOHN L. MASON.
GERARD STUYVESANT.
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

1. From Dr. T. ROMEYN BECK, dated Albany, October 19, 1854, regretting his inability to attend:—

"Being a member of the New York Historical Society of nearly forty years' standing, I can properly appreciate its services in the cause of American Literature."

2. From Hon. JAMES K. PAULDING, dated Hyde Park, Dutchess County, October 19, 1854, acknowledging receipt of the invitation of the Committee:—

"This proof of their kind remembrance is deeply felt by one who has been so long out of sight that he could not complain had he been entirely forgotten by his old friends.

"It would afford me great pleasure to attend your celebration; but the distance of my residence from New York, though it may be travelled in a few hours, renders the journey fatiguing to one of my age and habits, and I trust you will accept this as a sufficient apology for respectfully declining your invitation.

"I have not been inattentive to the labors of the Society, especially for the last few years, and am fully sensible of the importance of its objects, as well as the zeal and ability with which they have been pursued; and, though I have taken no part in these labors, my best wishes for their success have always attended them. None of us will probably live to see another "Semi-centennial Anniversary," but, I trust, it will be celebrated by successors equally zealous and equally successful in collecting and preserving those memorials of our early history, which time will only make more interesting and honorable."

3. From the Hon. WILLIAM A. DUEK, dated Inglewood, near Morristown, N. J., October 20, 1854, accepting the invitation of the Committee.

4. From Sir HENRY ELLIS, dated British Museum, October 22, 1854, regretting his inability to be present at the celebration:—

"I should have been very happy to have heard a eulogistic address from my kind friend the Hon. George Bancroft, who well knows the points to which the aim of your Historical Society should be pointed; and with whose brilliantly impressive powers in eloquence I am not unacquainted."

5. From Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, dated New York, October 23, 1854, accepting the invitation of the Committee.

6. From the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, dated Boston, October 23, 1854, accepting the invitation of the Committee.

7. From Lord CAMPBELL, dated London, October 25, 1854, expressing his gratification with the invitation, which he is unable to accept.

8. From the Hon. JARED SPARKS, LL.D., dated Cambridge, October 25, 1854, fearing that his engagements at the time will not permit him to be present.

9. From WASHINGTON IRVING, dated Sunnyside, October. 26, 1854, accepting the invitation of the Committee.

10. From Sir EDMUND W. HEAD, Bart., Governor-General of Canada, &c., &c., dated Washington. October 27, 1854, regretting that he cannot avail himself of the invitation of the Committee.

11. From Rev. JAMES M. MATHEWS, dated New York, October 31, 1854, accepting the invitation of the Committee.

12. From the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, dated London, October 31, 1854, acknowledging the communication of the Committee.

13. From the Hon. JOHN LAW, dated Evansville, Indiana, October 30, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

14. From the Hon. HERSCHELL V. JOHNSON, Governor of Georgia, dated Executive Department, Milledgeville, Ga., October 30, 1854, regretting his inability to be present, and transmitting a donation to the library—the "Historical Collections of Georgia" and the "Statistics of Georgia," by the Rev. George White.

15. From the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, dated Auburn, October 31, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

16. From the Hon. J. A. MATTESON, Governor of Illinois, dated Springfield, October 31, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

17. From the Hon. WILLIAM B. LAWRENCE, dated Newport, R. I., November 1, 1854, accepting the invitation of the Committee.

18. From the Rev. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, D.D., dated New College, Edinburgh, November 7, 1854:—

"It is impossible that I can accept of the invitation because of my ordinary imperative occupations at this season. But I joyfully embrace the opportunity of assuring you of the deep interest I take in the history of the United States, of the conviction I entertain that the last half century of your country's history has been one of progress unexampled in the history of the world, and of my sincere desire that the next half century of your history may, through the Divine blessing, prove at least equally auspicious."

19. From GEORGE GROTE, Esq., dated London, November 2, 1854, regretting his inability to be present, and wishing "all success and prosperity" to the Society.

20. From CHARLES B. TREGO, Esq., Secretary of the American Philological Society, dated Philadelphia, November 4, 1854, communicating their acceptance of the invitation to send a delegate from that Society.

21. From the Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, dated Baltimore, November 4, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

22. From the Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, dated Quincy, November 5, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

23. From THOMAS BIDDLE, Jr., Secretary of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, dated Philadelphia, November 5, 1854, communicating their acceptance of the invitation to send a delegate from that Society.

25. From WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, dated Newark, November 8, 1854, communicating their acceptance of the invitation to send a delegate from that Society.

25. From WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, Esq., dated Charleston, November 9, 1854:—

"Your noble institution has always had my hearty sympathies, as well because of its component merit as because of the objects contemplated in its organization. It would give me great pleasure to join with your *reunion*, and share the pleasant festivities which it promises; but I am sorry to say that my domestic interests and necessities will fetter me at home this winter, and I can only tender you a warm assurance, from a distance, that I shall be with you in spirit, as truly helpful as any present, of the good and grateful results which such a gathering promises for the history and literature of the country. In such a region as ours, where the material interests of the city are perpetually demanding and compelling consideration over all others, it is peculiarly well and fortunate that there are some few minds willing to go apart from the great masses, and concentrate their energies and talents, at stated periods, to the higher objects of humanity. You can effect much in your province for the development of the true civilization, which is something much rarer and nobler than a people can ever attain by the consideration only of the vulgarly useful. That such is your object I feel assured: that you will attain it, I fervently desire and believe. You have noble minds at work, and generous spirits, eager in the prosecution of toils, which survive all the common purposes of society, and elevate and purge the society, which a too excessive regard to the material must always, in the end, degrade. I cheerfully and gratefully send my feeble voice over the tract which separates us, that it may swell, in however small degree, those echoes in the popular mind and heart which it is your desire to awaken, and make permanent and powerful voices in the land. That you may succeed in the variously ambitious purpose is my earnest desire."

26. From the Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, dated Hillsborough, N. C., November 13, 1854, regretting his inability to be present:—

"Considering the situation of your Society, its accomplishments in the first half century of its existence, and, may I add, the character of the men who compose it, it possesses advantages for explanation and illustration of the subjects of history, unequalled, perhaps, by those of any similar institution

in America. Like the commerce of the great city in which it holds its seat, it is destined, from the intimate relations of the States, and the facilities it enjoys for literary and intellectual communication, to extend the range of its investigations far beyond the mere memorials of local history in the State of New York, abounding as that does in aboriginal traditions; the legends of the Dutch Colonies; the conquest and consequent domination of Britain; the Indian, the Ante-Revolutionary, Revolutionary, and Post-Revolutionary Wars, which have rendered so many of its localities classical ground in the annals of the nation; and the progress of a fourth or fifth-rate member of the Confederacy, at the Declaration of Independence, to an empire of three millions of freemen, filled every where with the monuments of a high civilization. But when and long before these engrossing topics shall be exhausted, the erudite researches of your Association will shed their light on whatever is interesting in the developments, social, civil, religious, political, or natural, in the land of Raleigh and the Roanoke, the Huguenots and Santee, De Soto and the Father of Waters, and the new Anglo-American domains on the Rio Grande and the Pacific.

"I can imagine no studies more elevating and ennobling to their votaries—more fruitful in patriotic and humanizing results—more promotive of veneration and affection for the union of the States—and no field of history, ancient or modern, half so full of attraction and interest.

"Accept, gentlemen, my congratulations on the past, and my best wishes for the success of the future labors of your Society."

27. From the Hon. HENRY BARNARD, President of the Connecticut Historical Society, dated Hartford, November 14, 1854, communicating their acceptance of the invitation to send a delegate from that Society.

28. From the Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, President of the American Antiquarian Society, dated Worcester, November 14, 1854, communicating their acceptance of the invitation to send a delegate from that Society.

29. From the Hon. RICHARD RUSH, dated Sydenham, near Philadelphia, November 14, 1854:—

"The large and enlightened objects of your Society are set forth in the terms of your invitation, and few are uninformed of the good results of its operations during the half-century of its existence. This Cycle of Time is memorable for the prodigious strides made within it towards the material and intellectual advancement of mankind. I am of those who remember the admirable discourse to your body, pronounced by your eminent citizen and fellow-member, De Witt Clinton, whose early efforts in alliance with those of Gouverneur Morris, your Coldens, your Livingstons, your Schuylers, and others, for opening upon a grand scale the resources of your State, formed, by its noble example of bold yet wise enterprise to other States of the confederacy, an epoch in American prosperity and power. It made absolutely a point in our public history by its speedy consequences, perhaps more important than any other after the Revolution and the adoption of the Federal Constitution. I am of those also who remember the general joy felt when the genius of Fulton achieved its first immortal triumphs, *de facto*, before the world, by ascending the Hudson to Albany by steam, in defiance of wind and tide. He did this certainly under New York auspices, and, if I do not mistake, encouraged and incited by individuals of your public spirited Society. Nor must I forget that superb and imposing aquatic procession, when the Governor of your State

poured water into the Atlantic brought from the lakes, in your first Erie canal-boat, to commemorate, by a spectacle of appropriate grandeur, the completion—after long predictions that it would not be completed—of that great work of internal navigation—the greatest then known to any part of the United States. And well did it merit so gorgeous a commemoration, amidst the shouts of thousands and thousands, the roar of artillery, and all other demonstrations of public rejoicing; for never did the intermingling of waters produce results more beneficial to whole communities of men.

“To have been invited to the coming semi-centennial festival of a Society whose annals can recount so many names, past and present, known to historical and other renown, and which has put in motion and helped to put in motion deeds of public utility and magnitude, is an honor of which I am gratefully sensible. In expressing this feeling, I am compelled to add, with unfeigned regret, that obstacles I am unable to overcome take from me the gratification of being personally present on an occasion so full of interest.”

30. From J. K. TEFFT, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Georgia Historical Society, dated Savannah, November 14, 1854, communicating their acceptance of the invitation to send a delegate from that Society.

31. From Hon. DANIEL D. BARNARD, dated Albany, November 14, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

32. From GEORGE S. HILLARD, Esq., dated Boston, Nov. 14, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

33. From Major-General WINFIELD SCOTT, dated New York, November 15, 1854:—

“Having lost the day of your celebration, I was about to answer your flattering note affirmatively; but, pausing for inquiry, I am to meet the Secretary of War at Washington the same day—Monday next, at twelve o'clock.

“I very much regret the interference of this engagement, for I am anxious to cultivate intimate relations with the New York Historical Society, and its approaching celebration cannot fail to be highly interesting.”

34. From the Chevalier HULSEMANN, Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, dated Washington City, November 15, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

35. From JOSEPH W. MOULTON, Esq., dated November 16, 1854, accepting the invitation of the Committee.

36. From Señor DON FELIPE MOLINA, Minister Plenipotentiary from Central American States, dated Washington, November 16, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

37. From the Hon. HENRY DUTTON, Governor of Connecticut, dated New Haven, November 17, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

38. From WILLIAM B. REED, Esq., dated Philadelphia, November 17, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

39. From HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, Esq., dated Washington, November

17, 1854, regretting his inability to be present, and communicating the following sentiments:—

"HISTORICAL SOCIETIES IN AMERICA: While they are the true aids of useful letters and popular knowledge, holding high the lamp of research, the healing oil which supplies the flame derives none of its brilliancy from party strifes.

"DE WITT CLINTON: One of the early and efficient friends and founders of the New York Historical Society; a man who was great in whatever sphere he moved. Whether as a scholar, a public economist, or a statesman, he shed a brilliant light on the path he trod. His heart beat in unison with all the best humanities of life. He lived to fulfil the highest duties of a citizen, and a public benefactor; and has left his name to the State, as one of her most honored and treasured legacies."

40. From the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, dated Boston, November 17, 1854:—

"I was favored a short time since, with your official invitation to attend the Anniversary Festival of the New York Historical Society. I have also had the honor to be named as a member of the delegation of the Massachusetts Historical Society, appointed to be present on behalf of that body on this pleasing occasion.

"It would afford me the greatest pleasure were it in my power to attend a celebration of so much interest and importance. The desire of hearing the discourse of your President is almost too strong to be resisted. Other inducements make the occasion one of unusual attraction; but domestic circumstances prevent my leaving home.

"The half-century which has elapsed since the organization of your Society, has been filled every where, and nowhere more than in New York, with great events and great names. When your Association was founded, the State of New York, with a population at the last preceding census short of six hundred thousand, was the third in a Union of seventeen States. She is now, with a population of more than three millions at the last census, by far the largest member of a Union of thirty-one States. With the increase of population there has been an increase of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial wealth which defies estimate; a multiplication almost unlimited of all the noble institutions of religion, education, philanthropy, and general culture, which gives so much of its efficiency to our modern civilization.

"Your own imperial city with Brooklyn, numbered in 1800 but sixty-four thousand inhabitants; the two cities cannot, I suppose, now count less than ten or eleven times that number. Besides this, your vast metropolis, look at the interior:

"*Adde tot egregias urbes, operumque laborem
Tot congesta manu præruptis oppida saxis,
Fluminaque insuetos subter labentia muros.*"

And then the great men who have passed some portion at least of the last half-century on the stage of life, who have founded or promoted, achieved or adorned this marvellous progress; men like Hamilton, who organized the public credit; like Jay, who conducted the foreign affairs of the country at the most critical period of its existence, and never wrote a line that needed to be qualified or unsaid; like Clinton, who solemnized that great union of the waters, and Morris, his fervid and efficient co-operator; like Fulton, who first, within your limits, subdued the winds and the waves to the mastery of steam; like Cooper, the great American novelist; like

Kent and Wheaton, who, in the two great departments of legal science, the municipal and the public law, have enriched the literature of their country with works of standard excellence, and taken their place among the teachers of mankind.

"With respect to two of the names mentioned, Clinton and Fulton, when we consider, in reference to the former, the grandeur of the conception of making New York the outlet of the great lakes—the difficulties to be overcome in the state of engineering at that time—the limited financial resources then at command—with the absolutely inappreciable local utility of the enterprise; and when, in the case of Fulton, we contemplate the mighty influence of his achievements upon all the arts of locomotion—the almost total revolution in commercial and military navigation to which it is leading, I scarce know where in the history of discovery and invention we can find brighter names.

"Nor have you less to boast of in the studies which more immediately belong to an historical society. No great branch of literature has been so successfully cultivated in America as history; and I believe that even European criticism, not over partial to merit on this side of the Atlantic, will bear me out when I say, that in addition to many works of sterling value, which I have no room here to name, America has within twenty-five years, produced three historians, whose works will go down to the latest posterity with those that have already stood the test of ages. I am not more confident of the abiding reputation of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon—of Livy, Sallust, and Tacitus—of Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, Hallam, and Macaulay, than I am of the abiding reputation of Irving, Prescott, and Bancroft. I believe their works will be read till the English language is forgotten.

"I rejoice to be able to add that, while they belong assuredly not merely to the country, but to the world, our two States may claim the more immediate property in them, in nearly equal shares. The author of the "Life of Columbus," by birth and residence is wholly yours; the author of "Ferdinand and Isabella," in the same sense, is wholly ours; while the Historian of the United States has divided himself pretty fairly between us;—and, to prevent either of us from being too proud of our share, runs away from us both in the summer."

41. From Lieut. Col. J. J. ABERCROMBIE, U. S. A., dated Fort Columbus, November 17, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

42. From JAMES LENOX, Esq., dated New York, November 18, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

43. From E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., dated Albany, November 18, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

44. From Prof. SAMUEL JACKSON, dated Philadelphia, November 18, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

45. From the Hon. JAMES SAVAGE, dated Boston, November 18, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

46. From Señor Don JUAN N. ALMONTE, Minister from Mexico, dated Washington, Nov. 18, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

47. From the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, dated Boston, November 19, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

48. From JOHN F. CRAMPTON, Esq., British Minister, dated Washington, November 19, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

49. From the Rev. WILLIAM BACON STEVENS, D. D., dated Philadelphia, November 19, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

50. From the Hon. WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE, dated Ochre Point, Newport, R. I., November 21, 1854:—

"My arrangements were made to avail myself of the invitation of the committee of the New York Historical Society for their anniversary; but I was yesterday prevented, by my anxiety for the health of a near relative, from participating in a convivial festival.

"Under other circumstances, I should have been very much gratified to renew my associations with my old friends whom I expected to meet, while a recurrence of your celebration would have vividly recalled many events connected with a membership of thirty years' standing, and especially the interesting incidents of your last decennial festival, when, in consequence of the early departure of the venerable chief, under whom it was my happiness to act in the foreign service of the country, as well as in the administration of the society, it became my duty, as your presiding officer, to welcome another illustrious statesman, who, like your last President, has, full of years and of honors, terminated his earthly career.

"I am convinced that no one then present will ever forget the thrilling feeling which pervaded the whole assembly, when John Quincy Adams told us that he was there by the summons of Mr. Gallatin, who had added to the official invitation, *'let us shake hands, once more, on this side of the grave.'*" I am sure that our venerated President required no sponsor, especially in the Historical Society, but should any future historian be disposed to misconstrue any act of his, we may reply to him the declaration of John Quincy Adams, 'I have known Albert Gallatin for fifty years, and been engaged with him repeatedly in the public service. We have been almost invariably opposed in our political opinions, but I have never known a more honest or a more honorable man.' I quote from remembrance, and believe that I have not stated Mr. Adams's remark by any means as strongly as he made it.

"At the decennial anniversary to which I have alluded, we had from our orator the fruits of that agency which has put New York in possession of her archives, and to have originated which is one of the society's triumphs; while the completion of the semi-centennial list by the name of the 'historian of the United States,' carries us back some thirty years, when the rare ability and distinguished learning, evinced in several occasional discourses, achieved for this branch of literature an independent recognition. Nor were the discourses before the Historical Society unworthy of a place, side by side, with those of the great statesmen and scholars of the East. If Boston had her Webster and her Everett, New York had her Verplanck and her Wheaton. One of these addresses circumstances have recently brought to my particular notice; and I had intended to allude to it, had it been my good fortune to attend your celebration, in order to show what fruits, independently of the direct contributions to the declared objects of the Society, have been the results of your association. I refer to the discourse pronounced before the New York Historical Society, in 1820, by Henry Wheaton, who, though an adopted citizen of New York, is looked to with just pride by the State, to which my allegiance is due, as a son of her soil. Having occupied whatever leisure my rural avocations for the last year afforded in the humble task of his annotator, I

have found, in the *History of the Science of Public or International Law*, the germ of those great works, which have placed the name of Wheaton imperishably in the same category with those of Grotius and Vattel, and which have made him an authority in all the cabinets of Europe. Even at the time of the appearance of the discourse, it obtained from the venerable ex-President Jefferson, and the elder Adams, commendations of no ordinary character; while Marshall wrote to the author, 'Old Hugo Grotius is indebted to you for your defence of him and his quotations; you have raised him, in my estimation, to the rank that he deserves.' The notice of it in the *North American* was from the pen of Edward Everett.

"Not only in the case of Koszta, or on a question of diplomatic immunities, are the 'Elements of International Law' quoted, but in the late memorable debate in the British Parliament, on neutral rights, involving the policy of the recent 'declarations' of England and France, both Phillimore and Sir W. Molesworth appealed to the American publicist as the highest authority extant. It is not, indeed, too much to say, that the place which Grotius filled, which Vattel, as a more modern writer, afterwards occupied, is now assigned to Wheaton. It is well known that after preliminary studies, of which the Historical Discourse is an evidence, and twenty years' distinguished service in Europe, Mr. Wheaton was recalled in a way that his associates abroad could not regard otherwise than as a disgrace, which, according to their system, admitted of no explanation. His friends know that with his sensitive disposition, his letter of recall proved his death warrant, and that no distinction that awaited him, in the cordial reception of his fellow-citizens of all parties in New York and elsewhere, could avert the fatal blow. Among other papers of a similar import lying before me, is a note from the celebrated traveller and distinguished philosopher, Baron Alex. Humboldt, who was also the personal friend and confidential counsellor of the King of Prussia, which, as affording the best comment on the wisdom of a policy which makes the highest diplomatic appointments dependent on the moves of the political chess-board, I am induced, though it is not very easy to decipher it, to transcribe. It is dated:

"POTSDAM, ce 18 Juin, 1846.

"Le roi gémit souvent sur votre départ. Il sait combien vous nous étiez utile, et il ne conçoit pas l'erreur d'un gouvernement qui se prive d'un tel appui. Je suis sûr que le roi et la reine seront touchés de la délicate attention du voyage de Madame Wheaton. Je ne puis encore me persuader qu'on ne vous destine pas quelque grande place en Europe. Votre nom et celui de M. Gallatin restent hautement placés, et vous avez l'avantage sur lui d'excellens travaux historiques. C'est une grande et belle conception aussi que celle qui a ouvert la route du Nord des Etats-Unis, par Trieste au Levant, et dans l'Inde. On vous le doit. Agréée je vous supplie, mon cher et respectable confrère, l'hommage de mon inaltérable dévouement.

"A. HUMBOLDT."

"My allusion to Mr. Wheaton's discourse would not have been with a view to his *éloge*, but in order, as appropriate to a semi-centennial anniversary, to refer to the new epoch in the law of nations which may well date from this year. When the address in question was delivered, the nations of Christendom had recently emerged from a series of wars, which had been conducted with an utter disregard of all neutral rights, leaving England with an unlimited sway on the ocean, and without, as on former occasions, the recognition in the treaties of peace, of any maritime principles. The right which England claimed as a part of the law of nations, authorized a search of neutral vessels, not only for contraband of war, but

for enemy's goods, and when once on board, on a belligerent plea, she claimed, as incident to the right of search, the taking from our ships of any American seamen that her officers might choose to suspect to be of British origin. Hence impressment, and the war to which it gave rise. France, also, while she admitted that free ships made free goods, besides her repeated infractions of neutral rights by imperial decrees, maintained as a principle of her public law, for which there would seem to be no better reason than a verbal antithesis, that enemy ships make enemy goods.

"Europe is again at war, and we are neutral. But how changed is our position. All the belligerents agree, not only that free ships make free goods, but, except in the special cases of blockade and contraband, entire immunity is accorded to neutral commerce; and with that power which originated the armed neutrality of 1780, we have consecrated these principles by a treaty, to which we have invited all nations to accede. As to the rule of '56 and the colonial policy, they remain only as matters of history. In view of these circumstances, I cannot but look on the year 1854, when the rights of neutral nations have been, for the first time during an actual European war, recognized by the great belligerent powers, as a new epoch in international law; and that idea, had I been with you last evening, and had a suitable occasion presented, I should have presumed to embody in a toast.

"I had intended merely to write a note of apology to show that, though my future lot is cast elsewhere, I am not insensible to the compliment which the invitation of the committee implied, nor forgetful of the State to which I owe my nativity, nor to her historical reputation; but I find that thinking of your Society has led me into a prolixity, for which even my thirty years' membership can scarce serve as an adequate excuse."

51. From Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, dated Glasgow, December 1, 1854, regretting his inability to be present.

52. From FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, Esq., dated Guilford, Connecticut, November 22, 1854, regretting that in consequence of his absence from home, he had been unable to acknowledge or accept the invitation of the committee.

53. From R. SCHLEIDEN, Esq., Bremen Minister Resident, dated New Orleans, December 8, 1854, regretting that his absence in Cuba, had made it impossible for him to acknowledge or accept the invitation of the committee.

54. From GEORGE GIBBS, Esq., dated Steilacoom, Washington Territory, November 18, 1854, as follows:—

"I have the honor to acknowledge your invitation to attend the semi-centennial festival of the New York Historical Society, and regret that the unfinished state of the Pacific Railroad will prevent my reaching your city in season. I trust, however, that at the *Centennial*, that important work will itself have become an historical fact, and that the guests who may have the honor then to represent the State of Washington at your board, in commemorating the event, will sympathize with the disappointment of their forefather.

"In the retrospect of that half century which you are about to celebrate, few events have occurred more remarkable than the recent estab-

lishment of American power upon the Pacific. Known only till within the last few years as a remote and savage region, the western shore of the great South Sea has sprung suddenly into an importance that we can as yet but partially estimate. Its prominence in the future relations of our country is a subject of magnificent speculation rather than of foresight. Confronting, as it does, in its infant strength, the most ancient of existing kingdoms, now tottering in decay, the thoughts of its people already turn to that further strand, the eastern verge of the Old World, with the presage that at no distant period they may reach that also.

"But to us as a people there as yet belongs no history. The structure of our society is of yesterday. Beyond that, our only record is of individuals. The discoverer, and his successor, the hunter, appertain to what may be considered as the romantic age; though to them the reality was stern enough. Except in the tradition of personal adventure, they have left no impress behind. They have not, like Cortez and Boone elsewhere, been the founders of the state. The impulse which peopled the territory has obliterated even their landmarks.

"To the farthest West there is, however, the future; and if you will, in this connection, accept a toast, (for I presume the 'other appropriate proceedings,' to which you refer, include a dinner), I will offer, *nunc proutunc* :—

"The Hereafter of the Pacific States. May it be as glorious as the Past of their Atlantic sisters."

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TABLE I	
Summary of the results of the experiments	
Experiment	Results
1. Effect of temperature on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with increasing temperature.
2. Effect of concentration on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with increasing concentration.
3. Effect of catalyst on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with the addition of a catalyst.
4. Effect of surface area on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with increasing surface area.
5. Effect of pressure on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with increasing pressure.
6. Effect of solvent on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with the use of a polar solvent.
7. Effect of pH on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with increasing pH.
8. Effect of ionic strength on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with increasing ionic strength.
9. Effect of dielectric constant on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with increasing dielectric constant.
10. Effect of viscosity on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with decreasing viscosity.

Department of Chemistry
 University of California
 Berkeley, California

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†Adee, George Augustus,	1857	†Brown, Stewart,	1845
†Adee, Philip H.,	1857	†Bowne, Richard H.,	1847
†Auchincloss, Hugh,	1857	Brewster, Seabury,	1847
†Arnold, D. H.,	1857	Badger, Milton, Rev.,	1848
Austin, William,	1857	†Burr, William H.,	1848
Adams, John G., M. D.,	1857	†Bruce, George,	1848
Adams, William,	1857	Bristed, Charles Astor,	1848
Agnew, Cornelius R., M. D.,	1857	Brown, Elias G.,	1848
Abbe, George W.,	1858	Bidwell, Walter H., Rev.,	1849
Alofsen, S.,	1858	†Bruen, Alexander M.,	1849
Arnold, H. Tracy,	1859	†Brady, William V.,	1849
†Allen, William M.,	1859	Breese, Samuel L.,	1850
Allen, Hugh,	1859	Brown, William I.,	1850
Arcularius, James L.,	1860	†Bridge, John,	1850
Adriance, John,	1860	†Belmont, Auguste,	1850
Abbott, Austin,	1861	†Bronson, Frederic,	1850
Arnold, Benjamin G.,	1861	Barlow, Samuel B., M. D.,	1850
Atterbury, Benjamin B.,	1861	Bowman, Samuel S.,	1850
Ammidon, Edward H.,	1862	†Brown, Robert I., jr.,	1851
Alling, J. Morrison,	1862	Breath, James,	1851
Averigg, Benjamin B.,	1862	Betts, George F.,	1851
Akin, Benjamin,	1863	Boardman, Fred. W.,	1851
Aselman, Frederick T.,	1863	†Burrows, Philip,	1851
Agnew, Andrew G.,	1863	†Burr, Edwin,	1851
Alvord, Coridon A.,	1863	†Bushnell, Charles I.,	1851
Anderson, John Averill,	1863	Brown, Horatio S.,	1852
Arnoux, William Henry,	1863	Bayard, Edward,	1852
Almy, Henry,	1863	†Barratt, Alfred,	1852
Andrews, Rufus F.,	1864	†Blunt, Edmund,	1852
Acton, Thomas C.,	1864	†Blunt, George W.,	1852

+Bogert, Henry K.,	1852	Brown, Elijah T.,	1859
+Brown, John Potts,	1852	Burrall, Stephen E.,	1859
+Bolles, William B.,	1852	Baker, Joseph P.,	1860
Berry, Thomas S.,	1852	Blood, Henry,	1860
+Blodgett, William T.,	1852	Bishop, Nathan,	1860
+Bonney, Benjamin W.,	1852	Brodhead, George H.,	1860
Barton, John Graeff,	1852	Buell, James,	1860
Baker, John,	1853	Bergen, Rufus S.,	1860
Burnham Gordon W.,	1853	Belknap, Augustas,	1860
+Brown, Stewart H.,	1853	Brewster, Heary,	1860
+Brown, William H.,	1853	Bryson, Peter M.,	1860
+Beadle, Edward L.,	1854	Benrimo, Barrow,	1861
+Brown, Edwin J.,	1854	Buckley, Thomas T.,	1861
+Boorman, J. Marcus,	1854	Beatty, John C.,	1861
Bulkley, Charles A.,	1854	Brooks, Rufus,	1861
Botta, Vincenzio,	1854	Bunce, Seymour A.,	1861
Barker, Smith,	1855	Buckley, John, jr.,	1861
+Babcock, Seth G.,	1855	Bronson, Isaac,	1861
+Boyd, John, jr.,	1855	Botassi, D. N.,	1861
Birdsall, William, jr.,	1855	Braine, Thomas M.,	1861
+Burrill, John E.,	1855	Bellows, Henry W., D. D.,	1861
Bennet, George L.,	1856	Barlow, Samuel L. M.,	1861
+Beard, William,	1856	Brown, William M.,	1861
+Balen, Peter,	1856	Buckham, George,	1861
+Bowne, William,	1856	Belcher, George E.,	1862
+Benkard, Henry R.,	1857	Bridgman, William H.,	1862
+Benkard, John Philip,	1857	Ball, Alonzo S., M. D.,	1862
+Benkard, James, jr.,	1857	+Bloomfield, Smith,	1862
+Belmont, Perry,	1857	Brown, Erastus S.,	1862
+Burr, Henry A.,	1857	Burgess, James B.,	1862
+Barnes, James,	1857	Bulkley, Henry D., M. D.,	1862
+Boyd, Robert H.,	1857	Bonneau, Francis, jr.,	1862
+Bradford, Samuel D., jr.,	1857	Britton, John W.,	1863
+Burtnett, Daniel,	1857	Bryce, James,	1863
+Baldwin, James C.,	1857	Bacon, Lora B.,	1863
+Borst, John B.,	1857	Brown, Morris S.,	1863
+Beebe, Charles E.,	1857	Beach Edward P.,	1863
+Bates, Martin, jr.,	1857	Burkhalter, Charles,	1863
+Barber, Benoni B.,	1857	Beckman, William B.,	1863
+Belcher, Henry W.,	1857	Brookes, Alfred,	1863
+Brooks, Henry J.,	1857	Brown, Edgar F.,	1863
+Brooks, George,	1857	Bagley, Sargent V.,	1863
+Barton, Oliver Grant,	1857	Bloodgood, Matthias,	1863
+Butler, Henry V.,	1857	Brown, Addison,	1863
+Butler, Henry V., jr.,	1857	Blakeman, Wm. N., M. D.,	1863
+Buffum, David,	1857	Bennet, Josiah S.,	1863
+Bradley, John N.,	1857	+Baker, Henry J.,	1863
+Bowen, H. C.,	1857	+Braker, Conrad, jr.,	1863
+Bliss, George,	1857	Byrne, John E.,	1863
Pronnell, Silas B.,	1857	Bulkley, Joseph E.,	1863
+Boutillier, Thomas Le,	1857	Brady, Matthew B.,	1863
Barrett, William C.,	1857	Benedict, Edmund A.,	1863
+Burke, Jeremiah E.,	1857	Buck, Jerome,	1864
+Betts, George W.,	1857	Benedict, James,	1864
Brooks, Horace,	1857	Bryce, William,	1864
Brown, Alexander Spiers,	1857	Brevoort, Henry,	1864
Barker, B. Fordyce,	1858	Brown, Thomas E.,	1864
Biolley, F. A.,	1858	+Barron, John C.,	1864
Babcock, John,	1858	Blume, Frederic,	1864
Barnes, William H. L.,	1858	Butler, Benjamin T.,	1864
Luxton, Vanderbilt L.,	1858	Bill, Edward,	1864
+Brooks, Erastus,	1858	Burtis, John H., Rev.,	1864
Bullard, Enoch P.,	1858	Barrow, John W.,	1864
Benson, Robert, jr.,	1858	Blankman, Benjamin B.,	1864
Bull, Richard H.,	1858	Bogardus, Abraham,	1865
Bickford, Addison G.,	1858	Blydenburgh, Hamilton,	1865
Baker, David L.,	1859	Bixby, James T.,	1865

Braem, Henri M.,	1865	+Clute, Robert F.,	1857
Booth, Robert Russell, Rev.,	1865	+Chauncey, Henry, jr.,	1857
Bird, William E.,	1865	+Constant, Samuel S.,	1857
Bartlett, John B.,	1865	+Chamberlain, Daniel Drew,	1857
Baker, Fisher A.,	1865	+Connolly, Charles M.,	1857
+Banks, Samuel A.,	1865	+Coggill, Frederick W.,	1857
Bledget, Charles F.,	1865	+Comstock, Andrew,	1857
Bramhall, Frank J.,	1865	+Coggill, Charles J.,	1857
Blackstone, Willis,	1865	+Corse, Israel,	1857
Brick, Riley A.,	1865	+Carey, William H.,	1857
Banta, Mathias,	1865	+Conkling, Theodore H.,	1857
Bowne, Tappen,	1865	+Chauncey, Frederick A.,	1857
Baldwin, Abraham,	1866	+Caswell, John,	1857
Blatchford, S. Milton,	1866	+Carey, William T.,	1857
Berry, J. F.,	1866	+Cooper, William B.,	1857
Brown Joseph O.,	1866	+Christy, Thomas,	1857
Benson Benjamin L.,	1866	Coulter, Samuel,	1857
Barnes Theodore M.,	1866	+Crosby, Howard, D. D.,	1857
		+Clements, J. W. G., M. D.,	1857
Coit, Joshua,	1839	Cowles, Edward P.,	1857
Cozens, Abraham M.,	1843	+Cornell, John B.,	1857
+Cooley, James E.,	1844	+Cornell, William W.,	1857
+Chauncey, Henry,	1844	Coolidge, William P.,	1857
Cleveland, Augustus,	1844	Chambers, John H.,	1858
+Crosby, John P.,	1845	Churchill William E.,	1858
+Chauncey, William,	1845	Carville, Charles,	1858
+Cruger, Henry D.,	1845	Craig, Benjamin D. K.,	1858
+Cromwell, Charles T.,	1847	Crosby, Robert R.,	1858
+Clapp, Stillman S.,	1848	Crolius, Clarkson,	1858
+Campbell, William B.,	1848	Camp, Hugh N.,	1858
Crown, Thomas J.,	1848	Chater, Nathaniel W.,	1858
+Clark, Ralph,	1848	Congdon, Charles,	1858
+Curtiss, Cyrus,	1850	Collins, Nason B.,	1858
+Chamberlain, W. L.,	1850	+Conkling, Jonas E.,	1858
+Colles, James,	1850	Colgate, Charles C.,	1858
+Cooper, Peter,	1850	Case, Watson E.,	1858
Cooper, Edward,	1850	Cheesman, Oscar,	1858
Crawford, Edgar M.,	1850	Carter, Henry C.,	1858
Cisco, John J.,	1850	Cutter, Stephen,	1858
+Chauncey, P. S., Rev.,	1851	Collins, Joseph B.,	1859
+Cobb, James N.,	1851	Comstock, Sylvester R.,	1859
Coe, David B.,	1851	Cochrane, John,	1859
+Coleman, Robert B.,	1851	Cohen, Solomon L.,	1859
+Corlies, Joseph W., jr.,	1851	+Cooper, Joseph M.,	1860
Clark, Henry E.,	1851	Cotten, Charles B.,	1860
+Clark, L. C.,	1852	Chichester, James M.,	1861
Calhoun, John C.,	1852	Charlier, Elie, Prof.,	1861
Cowles, Edward E.,	1852	Craig, John S.,	1861
+Colgate, Robert,	1852	Crerar, John,	1861
+Camp, Benjamin F.,	1852	Clark, W. Irving,	1861
Coles, Oscar,	1852	Curtis, Benjamin L.,	1861
+Chardavoyne, Thomas C.,	1852	Cogswell, William L.,	1861
Carpenter, Edward P.,	1852	Collins, George C.,	1861
+Colgate, Samuel,	1853	Colgate, Stephen B.,	1862
+Clarkson, Matthew,	1853	+Cowdin, Elliot C.,	1862
Churchill, Timothy G.,	1853	Crane, Jonathan H.,	1862
+Croswell, Edwin,	1854	Crain, D. Jones,	1862
+Chanler, J. Winthrop,	1854	Chatfield, Levi S.,	1862
Colgate, Edward,	1854	Carryl Charles E.,	1862
+Clute, John D.,	1854	Chapman, William H.,	1862
+Carnley, Robert, jr.,	1854	Crozier, H. P., Rev.,	1862
Colgate, James B.,	1855	Cromwell, James Wm.,	1862
+Collins, Charles B.,	1855	Coffey, William S., Rev.,	1863
Curtis, William E.,	1855	Carter, Charles H. A.,	1863
+Close, Charles H.,	1856	Clark, Darius,	1863
+Crane, Theodore,	1856	Cantrell, Samuel,	1863
+Chapin, E. H., D. D	1856	Chapman, William H.,	1863

Cobb, Carlos,	1863	+Dixon, George, jr.,	1857
Cannon, S. Townsend,	1863	+Dows, David,	1857
Colburn, George C.,	1863	+Duncan, Alexander,	1857
Clarke, Frederick W.,	1863	+Duncan, William B.,	1857
Chittenden, Sterne,	1864	+Dodge, William E.,	1857
+Cook, Arthur Peters,	1864	Dickerson, Edward N.,	1857
Cecil, John R.,	1864	Dowd, William,	1858
Cheever, John H.,	1864	Denike, Abraham,	1858
Coles, John B.,	1865	Drowne, T. Stafford, Rev.,	1859
Cassedy, Geo. Washington,	1865	+Degen, Charles R.,	1860
Cornwell, Daniel H.,	1865	Dewey, Chester P.,	1860
Cozzens, Frederic S.,	1865	Day, Henry,	1860
Catlin, N. W. Stuyvesant,	1865	Dean, Gilbert,	1861
Clerke, William B.,	1865	De Lancey, William H., jr.,	1861
Campbell, Henry P.,	1865	+De Peyster, J. Watts, jr.,	1861
Cheesman, Timothy M., M. D.,	1865	+De Peyster, Frederic, jr.,	1861
Connor, John C.,	1865	DeWitt, Edward,	1861
Crary, Charles,	1865	Darling, Charles W.,	1862
Camden, Henry, jr.,	1865	Dornin, William C.,	1862
Courtney, Samuel G.,	1865	Dooley, William A.,	1862
Cooper, Marvella W.,	1865	+Dexter, Henry,	1862
Cornell, Thomas L.,	1865	Dwinelle, William H., M. D.,	1862
Campbell, Douglas,	1865	De la Vergne, Geo. W.,	1863
Clark, Matthias,	1865	Dally, James C.,	1863
Clarke, Charles E., jr.,	1865	Dey, Anthony, jr.,	1863
Clarkson, William,	1866	Dunbar, Edward E.,	1863
Cragin, George D.,	1866	De Marini, Geo. C.,	1863
Clapp, A. Huntington, Rev.,	1866	Diffenderfer, Henry,	1863
		Dunn, Adolphus G.,	1863
+De Peyster, Frederic,	1824	Doty, Roland S.,	1863
Davis, Charles A.,	1832	+Dorr, Francis F.,	1864
Dubois, Cornelius,	1833	Dibble, Sidney W.,	1864
De Peyster, James F.,	1836	Davenport, John S.,	1864
Duyckinck, Evart A.,	1837	Dobbs, J. Hervey,	1865
+Draper, Simeon,	1838	+Davett, James,	1865
+Dorr, George B.,	1838	Dash, Bowie,	1865
DeWitt, Thomas, D. D.,	1833	+Dev, Joseph W. S.,	1865
+Dwight, Henry, jr.,	1843	De Peyster, Gerard B.,	1865
Davies, Henry E.,	1843	De Peyster, Edgar,	1865
+Dodge, Robert,	1844	Dymond, John,	1865
Daly, Charles P.,	1844	De Forest, Robert W.,	1866
+Delano, Warren,	1847	Dummer, Charles H.,	1866
+Delano, Franklin H.,	1847	Duncomb, David S.,	1866
Drowne, Henry T.,	1847		
Delavan, Edward C.,	1848	Elsworth, Henry,	1850
Davis, Samuel,	1848	Eaton, D. B.,	1851
+Dudley, Jones G.,	1849	+Elliott, Henry H.,	1852
+De Peyster, J. Watts,	1850	+Edgerton, Lyeurgus,	1852
+Drew, Daniel,	1850	+Edgar, James A.,	1852
Doremus, Robert Ogden, Prof.,	1850	+Evarts, William M.,	1852
De Lancey, Edward F.,	1851	Elliott, George T., jr.,	1856
+De Peyster, Frederick J.,	1852	+Elliott, Frederick B.,	1857
+Dodge, Edward,	1852	+Ely, Ambrose K.,	1857
+Dudley, W. Hunter,	1852	+Everson, George,	1857
+Durand, Calvin,	1852	+Earle, Morris,	1857
Dodge, William E., jr.,	1852	+Ellis, Samuel Corp, M. D.,	1857
+Dickerson, John S.,	1853	Elliott, Samuel M., M. D.,	1858
De Voe, Thomas F.,	1853	Everdell, William,	1858
+Davis, Thomas E.,	1854	Eager, William B., jr., M. D.,	1858
Dunshee, Henry W.,	1854	Edwards, Alfred,	1858
+Dawson, Henry B.,	1854	Elliott, Daniel Girard,	1860
+Dubois, Abram,	1855	Embury, Abraham B.,	1860
+Dart, Russel,	1855	Edson, Tracy R.,	1861
+Dabney, C. H.,	1857	Ellis, Thomas P.,	1861
+Dart, William M.,	1857	Easton, Charles,	1861
+Dortie, John J.,	1857	Edwards, Walter, jr.,	1863
+Dibble, William A.,	1857	Erhardt, Joel B.,	1863

Eager, James,	1863	Francis, Lewis,	1864
Endicott, John,	1863	Fleitmann, Hermann,	1865
Evans, Walton W.,	1864	French, Samuel,	1865
Emmet, Thomas Addis, M. D.,	1864	Fobes, Alpheus,	1865
Eyland, George C.,	1865	Freeman, John M.,	1865
Everdell, James,	1865	Francis, Augustus T.,	1865
Eliot, Ellsworth,	1865	Freleigh, Edwin G., M. D.,	1865
Elsworth, Edward,	1865	Fitch, John P.,	1865
		Ferguson, James F., M. D.,	1865
+Field, Hickson W.,	1836	Flint, Josiah Dwight,	1865
+Folsom, George,	1837	Flanagan, John R.,	1866
+Fellows, Richard S.,	1843		
+Field, Benjamin H.,	1844	+Gibbs, George,	1833
+Field, Hickson W., jr.,	1844	+Gallatin, James,	1843
Frye, Jed,	1846	Gallatin, Albert R.,	1843
Francis, Charles S.,	1847	+Green, Horace, M. D.,	1843
Ferris, Isaac, D. D.,	1849	Gray, John F.,	1844
+Fowler, Frederick R.,	1850	+Green, John C.	1844
+Fearing, Daniel B.,	1850	Green, Andrew H.,	1845
+Faile, Thomas H.,	1850	Gallaudet, Thomas, D. D.,	1843
+Fearing, Charles N.,	1850	Gerard, James W.,	1847
+Field, Cortlandt DeP.,	1850	+Goodwin, Eben,	1847
Foster, Joel, M. D.,	1850	+Grinnell, Moses H.,	1847
+Foster, Thomas R.,	1851	+Gilbert, Clinton,	1847
+Foster, J. P. Giraud,	1852	Groshon, John,	1847
+Fellows, Richard C.,	1852	+Gray, John A. C.,	1850
+Frazer, James F.,	1852	+Grinnell, Henry,	1850
+Fiedler, Ernest,	1852	Grant, S. Hastings,	1850
+Fiedler, Edward,	1852	Gross, John L.,	1850
Foulke, Thomas,	1853	+Gillian, Edward H.,	1852
+Frenche, James,	1853	+Gihon, John,	1852
Fanning, John H.,	1854	+Gihon, William,	1852
Foster, John A.,	1855	+Goodhue, Robert C.,	1852
Francis, Samuel W., M. D.,	1857	+Gould, Charles,	1852
+Faile, Thomas H., jr.,	1857	Gandy, Sheppard,	1852
+Frost, Samuel,	1857	+Gourlie, John H.,	1852
+Frazer, Thomas,	1857	Garretson, Francis T.,	1852
+Fayerweather, D. B.,	1857	+Green, Walter C.,	1853
+Freeman, Alfred,	1857	Gaines, Stephen W.,	1853
+Field, Moses Augustus,	1857	Gaines, Royal A.,	1853
Foster, Joseph H.,	1857	+Gunther, C. Godfrey,	1854
Francis, Valentine Mott,	1858	+Greene, John W.,	1854
Fitch, John,	1858	Gardner, A. K., M. D.,	1854
Fellows, George A.,	1858	Gould, David,	1855
+Folsom, George W.,	1858	+Gillespie, George DeHeart,	1856
Fuller, Dudley B.,	1858	+Garner, James G.	1857
Fowler, John, jr.,	1858	+Goodinan, Richard,	1857
Feeter, Jacob W.,	1858	+Grant, R. Suydam,	1857
Flagg, Thomas J.,	1858	+Gebhard, Frederick C.,	1857
Forrest, George J.,	1859	+Gilbert, William W.,	1857
+Fish, Hamilton,	1859	+Graham, James Lorimer,	1857
Fellows, Charles H.,	1860	+Graham, James Lorimer, jr.,	1857
Frankenheimer, Philip,	1860	+Garner, Thomas,	1857
Fisher, Henry,	1860	+Gould, James R.,	1857
Fitch, Samuel S., M. D.,	1861	+Gihon, John, jr.,	1857
Farnham, George,	1861	+Griswold, George, jr.,	1857
Franklin, William M.,	1861	+Griswold, Almon W.,	1857
Furman, John M.,	1861	+Gallier, John,	1857
Foster, Frederic,	1862	Gunning, T. B., M. D.,	1857
+Fellows, Louis,	1862	Graham, Nathan B.,	1858
+Fellows, Robert,	1862	Griffith, Louis P.,	1858
+Folsom, Charles J.,	1863	Greenwood, Isaac J., jr.,	1858
Forster, George H.,	1863	Garrish, John P., M. D.,	1859
Frye, Addington D.,	1863	Gilman, William C.,	1860
+Ford, John R.,	1863	Griffen, Henry G.,	1860
Fanning, Charles,	1863	Gildersleeve, David H.,	1860
Fordham, George W.,	1864	Greer, George B.,	1860



Gavit, John E.,	1860	†Hoyt, Edwin,	1856
Greenough, J. James,	1860	†Hewitt, James W.,	1857
Giles, John S.,	1860	†Hewitt, James,	1857
Gray, George Griswold,	1861	†Halsted, William M.,	1857
Griffin, Heriman,	1861	†Herring, Silas C.,	1857
Goodwin, William H.,	1861	†Harden, George,	1857
Glover, Charles H.,	1862	†Hutchins, Waldo,	1857
Green, William W.,	1862	†Henry, George Herrick,	1857
Gillespie, Charles,	1863	†Havemeyer, John C.,	1857
Garrison, Cornelius K.,	1863	†Hall, John Tonnele,	1857
†Grant, Oliver DeForest,	1863	†Hoyt, Joseph B.,	1857
Gilley, Franklin W.,	1863	†Hoyt, Oliver,	1857
Guernsey, Rocellus S.,	1864	†Harmer, Charles G.,	1857
Gamble, George, M. D.,	1866	†Hooker, William T.,	1857
Gere, Edward W.,	1865	†Hyatt, George E. L.,	1857
Gaylor, Willis,	1865	†Hoe, Robert, jr.,	1857
Greenleaf, Patrick Henry, D. D.,	1866	†Harbeck, Charles H.,	1857
Gove, LeRoy S.,	1866	†Hall, Peleg,	1857
Gillen Robert,	1866	†Harbeck, Charles T.,	1857
		Hitchcock, Roswell D., D. D.,	1857
†Hamilton, John C.,	1817	Hawkins, Rush C.,	1857
Hoffman, Murray,	1831	Hadden, William A.,	1857
†Herring, James,	1836	†Hutchinson, Ira,	1857
†Hicks, Henry W.,	1838	Harriott, James C.,	1858
Hoppin, William J.,	1843	†Hamersley, John W.,	1858
Hunter, Charles F.,	1844	Havemeyer, Albert,	1858
Horn, William T.,	1845	†Harriott, John A.,	1858
†Huntington, D.,	1846	Howard, Samuel H.,	1858
Habicht, C. Edward,	1847	Hawley, E. J.,	1858
Hall, John B.,	1847	Hayward, George,	1858
Hall, A. Oakey,	1847	Harberger, John S.,	1858
Hone, Robert S.,	1847	Hart, Robert D.,	1858
Hurd, John C.,	1848	Hawley, Daniel E.,	1858
†Holmes, Adrian B.,	1849	Hutchinson, Joslyn,	1859
Hoadley, David,	1849	Hobson, J. C.,	1859
Hurlbut, Henry A.,	1849	Hawes, Arnold C., M. D.,	1859
†Hall, Valentine G.,	1850	Hegeman, George R.,	1859
†Hale, Josiah L.,	1850	Ilinton, J. H., M. D.,	1859
†Hamilton, James A.,	1850	Haines, William A.,	1860
Hewitt, Abram S.,	1850	Hincken, Edward,	1860
†Hunt, Wilson G.,	1850	Haight, George L.,	1860
†Hayden, Nathaniel,	1850	Hyde, Ebenezer J.,	1860
†Houghton, George H., D. D.	1850	Hill, Benjamin S.,	1860
†Haggerty, Ogden,	1851	Hunt, Charles H.,	1860
Hubbard, Samuel T., M. D.,	1852	Haight, D. Henry,	1861
Hook, John D. W.,	1852	Hubbell, Henry W.,	1861
†Hoffman, William B.,	1852	Harris, John,	1861
†Howes, Reuben W.,	1852	Hay, Allan,	1861
†Hoge, William,	1852	†Hamersley, A. Gordon,	1861
†Heiser, Henry A.,	1852	†Hamersley, Lewis C.,	1861
†Halsted, Nathaniel N.,	1852	Hodges, Edward,	1861
†Herrick, John J.,	1852	Hewett, Robert, jr.,	1862
†Hoe, Richard M.,	1852	Hall, Philander D.,	1862
†Hoe, Robert,	1852	Harper, John W.,	1862
Hoffman, Francis S.,	1852	Hallock, Lewis, M. D.,	1862
†Harriman, Edward,	1852	Hutton, Benjamin H.,	1862
Hyde, Samuel T.,	1852	†Hall, Edward S.,	1862
Hoe, Peter Smith,	1853	Harrison, Joseph G.,	1863
†Henry, Joshua J.,	1853	Hughes, Paschal S.,	1863
Hall, William,	1854	Harper, Fletcher, jr.,	1863
Hodgman, Daniel,	1854	Harrison, James,	1863
†Hoop, William H.,	1854	Harrington, John M.,	1863
†Hubbard, Robert J.,	1854	Hegeman, William,	1863
†Hardenbergh, John A.,	1855	Hundy, Parker,	1863
†Holden, James C.,	1855	Hinman, William K.,	1863
†Hicks, Thomas,	1856	Hull, Amos G.,	1863
Hart, Lucius,	1856	Harris, William S.,	1863

Hale, Cyrus King,	1862	Joy, Joseph S.,	1859
+Hewitt, John C.,	1863	Jones, Frederick M.,	1860
Harman, Charles D.,	1863	+Johnston, John H.,	1863
Hillman, George W.,	1863	Johnston, Robert H.,	1862
Hull, Charles Wager,	1863	Johnson, Servetus Fisher,	1863
Hosier, Abram,	1864	Jennings, William S.,	1863
Harris, Jacob M.,	1864	Jarvis, Jay,	1863
+Hawley, Thomas R.,	1864	Judson, Charles G.,	1863
Hardenbrook, William A.	1864	Janes, Edward H., M. D.,	1865
Hunt, Nathaniel W.,	1865	James, John,	1865
Hicks, James M.,	1865	Jaffray, William,	1865
Housman, Charles H.,	1865	Jackson, Henry W.,	1866
Hills, James S.,	1865		
Hedges, James E.,	1865	+King, Charles,	1813
Hobson, George G.,	1865	+King, John A.,	1818
Hecker, John,	1865	+Knapp, Shepherd,	1844
Hatch, Stephen D.,	1865	Kirkland, Charles P.,	1846
Herrick, J. Hobart,	1865	King, Hezekiah,	1848
Hunter, Joel D.,	1865	+Ketchum, Morris,	1850
Hopkins, Edward F.,	1865	Kingsland, A. C.,	1851
Hurry, Edmund A.,	1865	Kendall, Isaac C.,	1851
Hayt, Ezra A.,	1866	Ketchum, Hiram,	1852
Heald, Charles W.,	1866	+Kelley, Robert W.,	1852
Horne, George E.,	1866	+Kneeland, Charles,	1852
Hidden, Thomas B.,	1866	Koerner, Herman J. A.,	1853
Haxtun, John Raymond,	1866	+Keteltas, Eugene,	1854
Holbrooke, John G.,	1866	+Kinney, George,	1854
Hyslop, George L., M. D.,	1866	Kapp, Frederic,	1856
		Krebs, John M., D. D.,	1856
+Irvin, Richard,	1852	+Kernochan, James P.,	1856
Irving, Leslie,	1860	+Ketchum, Edward B.,	1857
Ingraham, Daniel P., jr.,	1861	+Kernochan, John A.,	1857
Isaacs, William M.,	1863	+King, William L.,	1857
+Iselin, Adrian,	1863	Kirby, Spencer,	1858
Irving, John Treat,	1863	Kellogg, George G.,	1859
Inman, J. O. B.,	1864	King, Peter V.,	1860
Isaacs, Myer S.,	1865	Knowlton, Danford,	1861
Inslee, Samuel, jr.,	1865	Kimbark, Everett H., M. D.,	1863
Irwin, Alexander P.,	1866	Kemp, George,	1863
		+Kennin, John L.,	1863
+Jones, George,	1824	Klots, John T.,	1862
+Jay, John,	1838	Kuhne, Frederick,	1864
+Jandon, Samuel,	1843	Knapp, Theron S.,	1864
Jackson, William H., M. D.,	1845	Knapp, Manning M.,	1865
+Johnston, John Taylor,	1845	Kelsey, Ebenezer L.,	1865
Johnson, Samuel R., Rev.,	1849	Kellogg, Alfred H., Rev.,	1866
+Jackson, Peter A. H.,	1851	Kellogg, A. Bigelow,	1866
+Johnson, Henry W.,	1852		
+Jay, William, jr.,	1852	+Lawrence, William B.,	1826
+Jones, Walter R., jr.,	1852	+Ludlow, Thomas W.,	1828
Jones, Walter R. T.,	1852	+Leveridge, John,	1830
+Johnston, James B.,	1852	Lord, Rufus L.,	1836
+Jones, John D.,	1852	+Lenox, James,	1844
Jesup, Morris K.,	1854	Leeds, Samuel,	1846
+Jung, Theobald C.,	1854	+Loomis, H. B.,	1847
Jaffray, Edward S.,	1854	Luqueer, Robert S.,	1848
Jaques, David R.,	1854	+Lawton, Cyrus,	1848
Jackson, George T.,	1855	Lossing, Benson J.,	1848
+James, John B.,	1857	+LeRoy, Jacob R.,	1848
+Jones, John Q.,	1857	Lowrey, Charles J.,	1849
+Just, John,	1857	+Lorillard, Peter,	1850
Jonge, Isadore de,	1857	+Lawrence, John S.,	1850
+Jones, Henry L., Rev.,	1857	Leggett, Abram A.,	1850
Judson, William D.,	1858	Latting, John J.,	1850
Jones, David,	1858	+Lane, Smith E.,	1850
+Jackson, George R.,	1858	Lefferts, Marshall,	1850
Jeremiah, Thomas,	1858	Lee, William F.,	1852

<p>1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.</p>	<p>2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.</p>	<p>3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.</p>	<p>4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.</p>	<p>5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.</p>	<p>6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.</p>	<p>7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.</p>	<p>8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.</p>	<p>9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.</p>	<p>10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.</p>	<p>11. The eleventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.</p>	<p>12. The twelfth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.</p>
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Leveridge, J. W. C.,	1852	McDonough, Augustus R.,	1849
†Leverich, Henry S.,	1852	†Morgan, Edwin D.,	1849
†Little, Edward B.,	1852	Mersereau, John W.,	1849
†Lawrence, Ferdinand,	1852	Meyer, Frederic William,	1850
†Lamont, Charles A.,	1853	†McCurdy, Robert H.,	1850
†Lathrop, Edward, Rev.,	1854	†Marsh, Benjamin F.,	1850
†Lanier, James F. D.,	1854	†Marsh, Samuel,	1850
†Luqueer, Francis T.,	1854	†Miller, Daniel S.,	1850
†Lowden, Robert,	1854	†McKesson, John,	1850
Loder, Jeremiah,	1855	†McNamee, Theodore,	1850
Leeds, Henry H.,	1855	†McLaren, William,	1850
†Lane, George W.,	1856	Martin, D. Randolph,	1850
Ludington, Charles H.,	1857	McLean, James M.,	1850
Lord, James Couper,	1857	†Morrison, James M.,	1851
†Leverich, Charles P.,	1857	†Macomber, Edward,	1851
†Lanier, Charles,	1857	Murphy, William D.,	1851
†Lockwood, Alfred,	1857	†Moore, Thomas W. C.,	1851
†Lockwood, LeGrand,	1857	Moreau, John B.,	1851
†Lawrence, Henry E.,	1857	MacMullen, John,	1852
†Lawrence, Thomas T.,	1857	Menzies, William,	1852
†Locke, John D.,	1857	Martin, William C.,	1852
†Langley, William C.,	1857	†Mount, Andrew,	1852
Leary, Arthur,	1857	†Myers, John K.,	1852
†Lang, Louis,	1857	†Morse, Sidney E.,	1852
Linsley, Jared, M. D.,	1858	†Mortimer, John H.,	1852
Langdell, C. C.,	1858	Martin, William A.,	1852
Lieber, Francis,	1859	Moore, William H. H.,	1852
Lawrence, John M.,	1859	Merwin, Almon,	1853
Lawson, James, jr.,	1859	†Martin, William R.,	1853
Lewis, William E.,	1859	†Mellvaine, B. R.,	1854
Lee, William H.,	1860	†Mortimer, Campbell,	1854
Leigh, Charles C.,	1860	Morton, Levi P.,	1855
†Lee, James,	1860	McRae, John C.,	1855
Lawrence, Richard,	1861	Mayo, William S., M. D.,	1855
Lanc, James H.,	1861	†Mallett, Edward J.,	1856
Lawrence, George Newbold,	1862	†Moore, Frank,	1856
Lyon, William F.,	1862	†Milburn, Wm. H., Rev.,	1856
Levy, Abraham,	1862	†Morgan, David P.,	1857
Lauer, John E.,	1862	†Mellvaine, Charles J.,	1857
Lewis, Starks W.,	1863	Mead, William K.,	1857
Livingston, Robert E.,	1863	†Murray, Washington,	1857
Littell, Emlen T.,	1863	†Mason, Sidney,	1857
Livingston, Robert J.,	1863	†McKesson, John, jr.,	1857
Leathe, Francis,	1863	†Mount, William S.,	1857
Livingston, Cambridge,	1864	†Mount, Alfred R.,	1857
Leverett, Josiah S.,	1864	†Mersereau, Nicholas R.,	1857
Lewis, Charlton T.,	1864	†Mersereau, John W., jr.,	1857
Lawrence, Emlen N.,	1865	†Morton, Thomas,	1857
Lambertson, John G.,	1865	†Mattison, Mahlon,	1857
Lambert, Samuel A.,	1865	†Macy, Sylvanus J.,	1857
Lambert, Jeremiah,	1866	†Macy, Josiah, jr.,	1857
†Mathews, James M., D. D.,	1809	†Morgan, Homer,	1857
†Murray, John R.,	1813	†Milliken, David,	1857
†Morgan, Matthew,	1843	†Mills, Henry Edward,	1857
Murray, John B.,	1844	†Morgan, Henry T.,	1857
†Marchant, E. D.,	1844	†Morrison, David M.,	1857
†Minturn, Charles,	1847	†Morrison, William E.,	1857
†Moore, George H.,	1847	Manning, J. Angus,	1857
Myers, T. Bailey,	1848	†Mettam, Charles,	1857
†Miles, William,	1848	Morgan, William F., Rev.,	1857
McElligott, James N.,	1848	†Mellvaine, Francis E.,	1857
†Mitchill, Samuel L.,	1848	Martin, Albert A.,	1858
†Macy, William H.,	1848	Montgomery, Roman W.,	1858
†Marshall, Charles H.,	1848	McViekar, John Aug., M. D.,	1858
†Marsh, James,	1848	†Minturn, Robert B., jr.,	1858
†Marquand, Henry G.,	1849	Miles, Charles,	1858
		Moorewood, John R.,	1859

Mott, Jordan L.,	1852	Nicholson, John,	1857
+Macfarlan, Thomas,	1859	North, Alfred,	1857
Monell, Joseph S.,	1860	Novas, George F.,	1858
May, Charles W., jr.,	1860	+Norton, Henry G.,	1863
Merriam, Benjamin W.,	1860	Nexson, John A.,	1863
Monell, Claudius L.,	1860	Newton, James W.,	1863
Meday, Christian H.,	1860	Newton, Benjamin B., Rev.,	1863
Manice, W. D. F.,	1860	Neilson, William H., Rev.,	1864
Moore, Charles B.,	1860	Nichols, Horatio,	1865
Mann, Charles A.,	1861	Neely, Henry A., Rev.,	1865
Morgan, George D.,	1861	Nicholson, James B.,	1865
Mitchill, George,	1861	Newton, Isaac,	1865
+Monahan, Thomas,	1861	Newby, Thomas Bellamy,	1866
Moreau, Charles C.,	1861	Natian, Gratz,	1866
Metzgar, Christian,	1861		
Marcy, Thomas K., M. D.,	1861	+O'Rielly, Henry,	1838
Murphy, William, M. D.,	1861	Ogden, J. DePeyster,	1844
Miller, Jedediah, M. D.,	1862	+Osgood, Samuel S.,	1845
Martin, Runyon,	1862	O'Connor, Charles,	1847
Mills, Andrew,	1862	+Oakley, Henry A.,	1848
+McKaye, James,	1862	Osgood, Samuel, D. D.,	1850
Mallett, Benjamin L.,	1862	Olmsted, Henry,	1851
Murray, D. Colden,	1862	+Olyphant, G. Talbot,	1852
Munday, Ellis,	1862	Ogden, Benjamin, M. D.,	1853
Minton, Charles A.,	1863	+Oakes, Josiah,	1854
Murdock, Uriel A.,	1863	+Opdyke, George,	1857
McCoon, Cornelius,	1863	+Oothout, Bleecker,	1857
May, John E.,	1863	Otto, Jacob A.,	1857
Marsland, George, M. D.,	1863	Olmstead, Frederick L.,	1858
Many, Francis,	1863	Owen, Henry,	1859
Meigs, Charles A.,	1863	Orton, William,	1859
Marshall, Henry P.,	1863	Orchard, Samuel,	1860
Milbank, Jeremiah,	1863	Oakley, E. Benedict,	1860
+Munsell, Jabez E.,	1864	Ogilby, Frederick, Rev.,	1862
Marcuse, Herman,	1864	Odell, Hamilton,	1863
Mead, William A.,	1864	Outealt, Cornelius B.,	1863
Meyer, Henry,	1864	Overhiser, J. C.,	1865
Mills, Abraham, jr.,	1864	Ordronaux, John,	1865
Mather, Charles L.,	1864	Oakley, Cornelius,	1865
Merwin, Andrew M.,	1864	Oothout, William,	1865
Mackie, Simon F.,	1864	Oothout, Edward,	1865
Müller, Franz B.,	1864	Oothout, Henry,	1865
Mack, John,	1864	Ostrander, Cornelius V. B.,	1866
Morrell, William H.,	1865		
McCoy, John F.,	1865	Pearson, Isaac Green,	1836
Mathews, George H.,	1865	Pierrepont, Henry E.,	1838
Morgan, Edward T.,	1865	+Putnam, George P.,	1840
Mabbatt, Samuel R.,	1865	Powers, William P.,	1841
Montross, William,	1865	Pell, R. Livingston,	1844
Martin, John S.,	1865	+Powell, William H.,	1844
Molleson, Elias,	1865	+Phalen, James,	1844
Macy, Charles A.,	1865	+Post, Waldron B.,	1845
Macy, Charles A., jr.,	1865	+Parker, Willard, M. D.,	1845
McAllister, Thomas,	1865	+Peckham, Walton H.,	1845
Macy, Frederick W.,	1866	+Paine, John,	1845
Mizner, Frank A.,	1866	Parker, George S.,	1846
McDonald, John,	1866	Peck, Gardiner M.,	1848
		Peabody, Charles A.,	1848
Neilson, William H.,	1838	Potter, Clarkson N.,	1848
Nash, Stephen P.,	1848	Post Jehiel J.,	1849
+Norrie, Adam,	1850	Platt, George,	1849
+Nible, William,	1852	Paulding, William Irving,	1849
+Nevins, David H.,	1852	+Prime, Frederic,	1850
+Norrie, Gordon,	1852	+Penfold, Edmund,	1850
+Newbold, Cleayton,	1857	+Penfold, John,	1850
+Nesbitt, George F.,	1857	+Parish, Daniel,	1850
Nesbitt, George F., jr.,	1857	+Petit, John Jules,	1850

+Phillips, James W.,	1850	Peters, John R., jr.,	1864
+Peters, Thomas M., Rev.,	1850	Pratt, Dundass G.,	1884
+Pollen, George P.,	1851	Pelton, Timothy D.,	1864
Platt, John H.,	1851	Pomeroy, John Norton, Prof.,	1865
+Phelps, John J.,	1852	Parker, Forrest H.,	1865
Peters, George C.,	1852	Petrie, George H.,	1865
Pyne, John,	1852	+Phillips, Charles H.,	1865
+Penfold, Edmund, jr.,	1852	Perkins, Edward H., jr.,	1865
+Powell, William H.,	1852	Porter, Elbert S., Rev.,	1865
+Paine, William H.,	1852	Perkins, Newton,	1865
+Pollen, George,	1852	Pettes, George William,	1865
+Palen, George,	1852	Phelps, Charles,	1865
+Phelps, Walter W.,	1852	Pierce, Balch W.,	1865
Potter, Robert B.,	1852	Powell, Wilson M.,	1865
+Peck, John,	1853	Porter, Thomas E.,	1865
+Plume, George T.,	1853	Pell, Robert,	1866
+Palmer, Francis A.,	1853	Pell, Alfred,	1866
Patterson, Joseph W.,	1853	Post, William H.,	1866
+Perry, Samuel,	1854		
Purple, Samuel S., M. D.,	1854	Quackenbos, George P.,	1855
Pell, John Augustus,	1854	Quintard, George W.,	1861
Paton, Thomas C. M.,	1854	+Quincy, John W.,	1863
+Paton, Thomas,	1855		
Pierce, Roswell G.,	1855	Ruggles, Samuel B.,	1828
+Phelps, Isaac N.,	1856	+Russell, Charles H.,	1836
Parmalee, S. Newton,	1856	+Russell, Archibald,	1837
+Porter, Mortimer,	1857	+Rhinelander, William C.,	1838
+Penfold, William Hall,	1857	+Robbins, George S.,	1838
+Prime, Temple,	1857	+Remsen, William,	1845
+Peckham, Walton M.,	1857	+Russell, Israel,	1845
+Parker, Willard, jr.,	1857	Rader, Maximilian,	1848
+Platt, Nathan C.,	1857	Root, Russell C.,	1848
+Peckham, Alfred G.,	1857	Ripley, Joseph,	1849
+Putnam, Tarrant,	1857	+Ray, Robert,	1850
+Pyne, Percy R.,	1857	+Russell, William H.,	1850
+Putnam, T. E.,	1857	+Roosevelt, C. V. S.,	1850
+Philbin, Stephen,	1857	+Riker, John L., jr.,	1850
Palmer, Beriah,	1858	Rice, Edwin T.,	1852
Parton, James,	1858	Riker, John H.,	1852
Pinkey, J. H.,	1858	+Ransom, A. P.,	1852
Pryer, James,	1858	+Ransom, Daniel,	1852
Phelps, William,	1858	+Roberts, Marshall O.,	1852
Powers, George W.,	1859	Robertson, John,	1852
+Prime, William C.,	1859	+Robinson, James A.,	1852
Pike, Gardiner,	1859	Randolph, A. D. F.,	1852
Pierson, Henry L., jr.,	1859	+Rogers, Charles H.,	1853
Payne, Augustus W.,	1859	Reid, John,	1853
Perkins, J. Deming,	1859	+Romaine, Worthington,	1854
Pignolet, Louis H.,	1860	Rigney, Thomas,	1854
Phelps, Benjamin K.,	1861	+Rutherford, Lewis M.,	1854
Parsons, Edwin,	1861	Raphall, Morris J., Rev.,	1855
Patterson, John S.,	1861	+Randolph, Franklin F.,	1855
Pond, James O., M. D.,	1861	Rising, J. Converse,	1856
Phoenix, Stephen Whitney,	1861	+Rockwell, William, M. D.,	1856
Paxson, William,	1861	Richards, Augustus C.,	1856
Place, James K.,	1861	+Ramsdell, Homer,	1857
Parker, John A.,	1862	+Ransom, William, jr.,	1857
Packard, Charles W., M. D.,	1862	+Randall, John,	1857
Potter, Mark L.,	1863	+Rockwell, James S.,	1857
Perine, George H., M. D.,	1863	+Richards, Edward C.,	1857
Phillips, Howard C.,	1863	+Rodman, Robert W.,	1857
Peck, Cassius P.,	1863	+Rhinelander, William,	1857
Palmer, Courtlandt, jr.,	1863	+Robinson, Daniel,	1857
Peake, George H., Rev.,	1864	Richardson, Charles B.,	1857
Pell, William H.,	1864	Robinson, Edward, jr.,	1858
Peck, William G., Prof.,	1864	Roosevelt, Robert B.,	1858
Protheroe, Robert,	1864	Russell, Isaac D.,	1858



Ross, William B.,	1859	+Swan, Caleb,	1850
+Raynor, Samuel,	1858	+Suffern, Thomas,	1850
+Ryerson, George W.,	1859	+Senieffelin, Sidney A.,	1850
Richardson, William,	1859	+Swan, Otis D.,	1850
Robbins, George A.,	1860	+Sherman, Benjamin B.,	1850
Reed, John M.,	1860	Smith, Walter M.,	1851
Robinson, John A.,	1861	Strong, Seymour J.,	1851
Riggs, Marcus C.,	1861	+Sherman, Watts,	1852
Raynolds, Charles T.,	1861	+Sioane, David,	1852
Rosenfield, Lazarus,	1861	+Sturges, Thomas T.,	1852
Raphael, B. J.,	1861	Seymour, Robert W.,	1852
Rockwell, William B.,	1862	Seymour, John F.,	1852
Richardson, Nathaniel S., Rev.,	1862	+Suydam, Richard L.,	1852
Riley, Theodore W.,	1862	+Stewart, Alexander T.,	1852
Rowland, Thomas Fitch,	1863	+Sanderson, Edward F.,	1852
Raymond, John,	1863	+Scott, Alexander M. L.,	1852
Richards, Charles L.,	1863	+Swan, Benjamin, jr.,	1852
Rogers, Ebenezer P., D. D.,	1863	+Schuchardt, Fred.,	1852
Roy, James,	1863	Scribner, Charles,	1852
Roome, Charles,	1863	+Smith, Thomas C.,	1852
Rodgers, Charles T.,	1863	+Stokes, James,	1853
Read, Mathew P.,	1863	Smith, J. T. S.,	1853
Reid, J. Wyatt,	1864	Smith, Lemuel,	1853
Robbins, Chandler,	1864	Shields, Charles,	1853
+Raynor, James A.,	1864	+Swan, Edward H.,	1853
Roche, Richard W.,	1864	+Sandford, Henry J.,	1853
Robinson, Hannibal,	1864	Sedgwick, Henry D.,	1853
Reed, Josiah H.,	1865	Sherman, Isaac,	1854
Robbins, Samuel Howland,	1865	+Smith, William W.,	1854
Riddell, Robert N.,	1865	+Salmon, James,	1854
Ripley, Daniel C.,	1865	+Stillwell, Richard,	1854
Rice, Nathan L., D. D.,	1865	+Stone, George C.,	1854
+Ransom, J. Henry,	1865	+Schell, Edward,	1854
Robins, George W.,	1865	+Stokes, Henry,	1854
Riston, John A.,	1865	Scudder, Henry J.,	1856
Rowe, Thomas P.,	1865	+Servoss, Elias Boudinot,	1856
Rowe, Thomas,	1866	+Servoss, George Hancock,	1856
Runk, William T.,	1866	Stansbury, Edward A.,	1856
		+Suffern, Thomas, jr.,	1857
+Schell, Augustus,	1833	+Suarez, Leonardo S.,	1857
Sandford, Charles W.,	1833	+Stuyvesant, Helen,	1857
+Swan, Benjamin L.,	1833	+Swan, William H.,	1857
+Stevens, John A.,	1840	+Stone, Joseph Foulke,	1857
Schell, Richard,	1840	+Stewart, John, jr.,	1857
Stebbins, Henry G.,	1843	+Stuart, Joseph,	1857
Suydam, D. Lydig,	1844	+St. Mark's Ch. Rector,	1857
Sturges, Jonathan,	1844	+St. Mark's Ch. Ass't Rector,	1857
Smith, James O., M. D.,	1845	+Smith, Chas. H. L.,	1857
+Spofford, Paul,	1845	+Stout, Andrew V.,	1857
+Spofford, Paul N.,	1845	+Smull, Thomas,	1857
+Stetson, Charles A.,	1845	+Stout, Richard,	1857
Sistare, George K.,	1846	+Stout, Francis A.,	1857
Shea, John G.,	1846	+Seton, Alfred,	1857
Satterlee, George C.,	1868	+Seton, Alfred L.,	1857
+Sampson, Joseph,	1847	+Strong, George T.,	1857
+Suydam, James,	1848	+Skidmore, John D.,	1857
+Strong, William K.,	1848	+Slocumb, Thomas,	1857
Schell, Robert,	1848	+Strong, Joseph M.,	1857
Smidt, John C. T.,	1848	+Smith, Henry W.,	1857
+Schieffelin, Samuel B.,	1848	+Stuart, Robert L.,	1857
Scott, Leonard,	1849	+Stuart, Alexander,	1857
+Smith, Asa D., D. D.,	1849	+Skidmore, Alfred F.,	1857
+Stewart, David,	1849	+Spencer, Lorillard,	1857
Swords, Charles R.,	1850	+Sale, William A.,	1857
Scott, William,	1850	+Staunton, G. W., jr.,	1857
+Spring Gardiner, D. D.,	1850	+Stewart, David, jr.,	1857
+Smith, Uriah J.,	1850	+Stuyvesant, Peter Gerard,	1857

+Stuyvesant, Robert V. R.,	1857	Sampson, Edward C.,	1865
+Stuyvesant, Robert Reade,	1857	Steinbrenner, George F.,	1865
+Stuyvesant, A. Van Horne,	1857	Smith, Horace G.,	1866
Shaw, Samuel,	1857	Smith, Isaac T.,	1866
+Skidmore, Joseph R.,	1857	Smythe, Henry A.,	1866
Sproulls, Samuel E.,	1858	Stebbins, Charles,	1866
Small, Wilson,	1858	Smith, L. Bayard,	1866
Sprague, Joseph A.,	1858	Sabin, N. Henry,	1866
Smith, Wm. Alexander,	1858	Scotfield, George V.,	1866
Sweetser, Henry E.,	1858	Smith, Thomas H.,	1866
Sewall, Henry F.,	1858	Schanck, Daniel S.,	1866
Speir, Gilbert M.,	1859		
Stebbins, Russell, jr.,	1859	+Thompson, Cephas G.,	1839
Satterlee, Livingston,	1859	Tilden, Samuel J.,	1845
Swan, Gustavus,	1859	+Tisdale, Samuel T.,	1845
Seaman, David,	1859	Turney, Paschal W.,	1847
Salter, Wm. Tibbits,	1859	Taber, Henry M.,	1849
+Smith, John Cotton, D. D.,	1859	+Thompson, Joseph P., D. D.,	1849
Sanford, Charles F.,	1859	Trow, John F.,	1849
Seymour, Isaac N.,	1860	Taylor, James R.,	1849
+Smull, Thomas L.,	1860	+Thorne, Jonathan,	1849
+Smull, Charles G.,	1860	+Trimble, George T.,	1850
Sherwood, John,	1860	+Tobias, Alfred,	1850
Smith, Edward B.,	1860	+Thompson, Jonathan,	1850
Sackett, Adam Tredwell,	1860	+Tripler, A. B.,	1850
Smith, C. Bainbridge,	1860	Townsend, R. W.,	1850
Sands, Andrew H.,	1860	+Thompson, John,	1850
Serrell, John J.,	1860	Taylor, William B.,	1851
Smith, Thos. Ralston, Rev.,	1860	Tallmadge, Frederick S.,	1851
Smith, Wm. Henry,	1861	Titus, James H.,	1851
Shear, Leroy N.,	1861	+Taylor, Theodore B.,	1851
Satterlee, Edward,	1861	+Taylor, Thomas H.,	1852
Sloane, John,	1861	Townsend, George A.,	1852
+Smith, John Calvin,	1861	Talbot, Charles N.,	1852
Stowell, Leverett C.,	1862	+Trimble, Merritt,	1852
Spring, Daniel,	1862	+Townsend, Effingham,	1852
Smith, Daniel D., M. D.,	1863	Tiemann, Julius W.,	1852
Schanck, Alfred,	1863	Tiemann, Peter C.,	1852
Silliman, Charles A.,	1863	+Thompson, David,	1854
Smith, Augustus F.,	1863	Tuckerman, Henry T.,	1854
Shaw, James M.,	1863	+Tatham, Benjamin,	1854
+Stevens, Byam K., jr.,	1863	Trask, Charles H.,	1865
Seudder, James D.,	1863	+Turnure, Lawrence,	1856
Smith, Edward Delafield,	1863	+Thurston, William H.,	1857
Stewart, Thomas E.,	1863	+Tilford, J. A.,	1857
Smith, Charles H.,	1864	+Thorne, Jonathan, jr.,	1857
Seaver, William A.,	1864	+Thorne, Edwin,	1857
+Southmayd, Charles F.,	1864	+Tatham, Charles B.,	1857
Simons, John W.,	1864	+Taylor, Moses,	1857
+Stokes, James, jr.,	1864	+Taylor, George C.,	1857
Sturgis, Appleton,	1864	+Thomae, George F., jr.,	1857
+Smith, James T.,	1864	+Tucker, Richard Sands,	1857
+Seyfarth, Gustav.,	1865	Tiemann, Daniel F.,	1857
Smith, Frederick W.,	1865	+Tyng, Stephen H., D. D.,	1857
Smith, Stephen William,	1865	Thompson, William B.,	1857
Scheffelin, William Henry,	1865	Thompson, George W.,	1857
Seudder, Joseph, Rev.,	1865	Tailer, Henry A.,	1858
Smith, Andrew J.,	1865	Trevor, John B., jr.,	1858
Sprague, John H.,	1865	Tracy Edward F.,	1858
Sahler, James Hasbrouck,	1865	Tuckerman, Joseph,	1860
Swift, John H.,	1865	+Taggart, John G.,	1860
Smith, Henry Milford,	1865	Tugnot, George,	1860
Self, Edward,	1865	Tiffany, Charles L.,	1860
Smith, Albert, M. D.,	1865	Tilton, Homer,	1860
Stryker, Peter, Rev.,	1865	Thorp, Albert G., jr.,	1860
Shrady, John, M. D.,	1865	+Terhune, Thomas,	1861
Stoughton, Edwin W.,	1865	Todd, James L.,	1861

Therasson, Louis F.,	1861	+Van Wagenen, Jacob,	1857
Taylor, Isaac E.,	1861	+Van Arsdale, John,	1857
Taylor, C. G.,	1861	+Van Arsdale, Henry, M. D.,	1857
Tooker, Gabriel Mead,	1861	+Voorhis, Abraham,	1857
Tousey, Henry S.,	1861	Van Vechten, A. V. W.,	1858
Tuckerman, Charles K.,	1862	Van Auker, Barret H.,	1858
Tuckerman, Gustavus,	1862	Vanderpool, Aaron,	1859
Townsend, John P.,	1862	Vermilye, Washington R.,	1861
Taylor, Jonathan M.,	1862	Van Amringe, John H.,	1863
Thompson, Alexander R., Rev.,	1862	Van Duzer, William I.,	1865
Titus, George N.,	1862	Van Sickler, Samuel H.,	1866
Tucker, Gideon J.,	1863		
Tower, James M.,	1863	Webb, James Watson,	1828
Terbell, Henry S.,	1863	+Wilkins, Gouv. Morris,	1833
Tanzer, Arnold,	1863	Williams, Stephen C.,	1836
Thomas, William S.,	1863	+Winthrop, Benj. Robert,	1837
Tyng, Stephen H., jr., Rev.,	1864	+Wetmore, Prosper M.,	1838
Thompson, John H.,	1864	+Ward, John,	1838
Tenny, Daniel J.,	1864	Weeks, John A.,	1838
Tobey, Leonard W.,	1864	+Withers, Reuben,	1838
Thompson, Frederick F.,	1864	Winthrop, Henry R.,	1838
Tower, Julius,	1864	Welford, Charles,	1839
Taylor, George F.,	1864	Willett, Edward M.,	1840
+Tallmadge, William C.,	1864	Webster, Horace, LL. D.,	1843
Thurston, William R.,	1865	+Wetmore, Wm. S.,	1843
Tuckerman, Lucius,	1865	+Ward, Thomas, M. D.,	1844
Tyng, Charles,	1865	+Ward, Henry H.,	1844
Tower, DeWitt Clinton,	1865	+Warner, Andrew,	1845
Tousey, Sinclair,	1865	Williams, Wm. R.,	1845
Thompson, Henry H.,	1866	Warren, James,	1845
Thompson, Frederick,	1866	Winterhoff, Rudolph,	1846
Thurston, William R., jr.,	1866	Wood, William,	1847
		Wheeler, David E.,	1847
Underhill, Alfred, M. D.,	1857	+Wadsworth, Julius,	1847
Underhill, James W.,	1858	Wolfe, Joel,	1847
Underhill, William,	1859	Wright, J. Butler,	1849
Underhill, Walter,	1862	+Wolfe, John David,	1850
+Underhill, Walter M.,	1862	+Whiting, Augustus,	1850
Upson, Ambrose J.,	1863	Wood, Ross W.,	1850
Underhill, William Wilson,	1865	Walsh, A. Robertson,	1850
Underhill, Joshua L.,	1865	+Whitmarsh, F. De P.,	1850
		Wood, Isaac, M. D.,	1850
+Verplanck, Gulian C.,	1809	Washburn, Horace B.,	1850
Van Nest, John,	1843	Whiting, James R.,	1851
+Van Rensselaer, P. S.,	1844	Wright, Wm. W.,	1851
Varnum, Joseph B., jr.,	1845	Weisse, J. A., M. D.,	1852
Valentine, David T.,	1847	White, John H.,	1852
Van Beuren, M. M.,	1848	Walker, Edward,	1852
+Vose, Charles L.,	1848	+White, Norman,	1852
+Varick, James L.,	1850	+Williams, John E.,	1852
Vandervoort, Peter H.,	1850	Wood, James R.,	1853
Van Buren, John,	1851	Wetmore, William C.,	1853
Van Santvoord, Cornelius,	1851	Warner, Hiram W.,	1853
+Van Duzer, Selah,	1851	+Winslow, L. C.,	1854
Vermilye, Thomas E., D. D.,	1851	+Wetmore, Erastus,	1854
Van Schaick, Henry,	1851	+Wakeman, John P.,	1854
Van Houten, D. B.,	1851	+Wells, Lloyd W.,	1854
Vermilye, William M., D. D.,	1852	Wilcoxson, M. Van B.,	1854
+Van Duzer, A. Somerville,	1852	+Witthaus, Rudolph A.,	1854
Van Winkle, Edgar S.,	1854	+Wetmore, Samuel,	1854
Van Alen, James H.,	1854	Woodward, James L.,	1854
Van Nostrand, David,	1856	+Watts, Ridley,	1855
Vanderpool, Aaron J.,	1856	Wood, Edward,	1855
+Van Rensselaer, Alex.,	1857	Wilson, John,	1856
+Valentine, William J.,	1857	+Woodruff, Baker,	1857
+Van Schaick, Peter C.,	1857	+Ward, Montague,	1857
+Van Woert, F. G.,	1857	+Wilmerding, T. Lawrence,	1857

+Wilmerding, Frederic B.,	1857	+White, Leonard D.,	1863
+Watson, John,	1857	Westerfield, Joseph H.,	1863
+Waldron, George B.,	1857	Wheelwright, Benjamin F.,	1863
+White, Wm. Augustus, jr.,	1857	+Wheeler, Everett P.,	1863
+Watson, Charles,	1857	+Wood, Francis A.,	1863
+Willetts, Daniel T.,	1857	Wood, Alexander G.,	1864
+White, Charles Trumbull,	1857	Wilder, Louis D. V.,	1864
+Wilmerding, Henry A.,	1857	+Wiley, Franklin,	1864
+Wesley, Edward B.,	1857	Waters, Rinaldo M.,	1864
+Wilmerding, Thomas A.,	1857	+Wolfe, John,	1864
+Woodward, Robert T.,	1857	Whittemore, Thomas W.,	1864
+Waldo, Horace,	1857	Wood, Frederick,	1864
+Warner, Samuel A.,	1857	Wiggin, Augustus,	1865
+Wright, John M.,	1857	Werner, Adolph, Prof.,	1865
Wolfe, Udolpho,	1857	Wiggins, Jonathan F.,	1865
Ward, W. R. L.,	1857	Wilde, Samuel, jr.,	1865
+Winthrop, Egerton Leigh,	1857	+Watkins, Lucas S.,	1865
+Winthrop, B. R., jr.,	1857	Welles, James H.,	1865
+Winthrop, William Neilson,	1857	Whitney, Charles W.,	1865
+Wickersham, John B.,	1858	Weston, Richard Warren,	1865
Weaver, Philip G.,	1858	Warner, Everardus B., M. D.,	1865
Winston, Frederic S.,	1858	Wright, George William,	1865
Wood, George W., Rev.,	1858	Weber, Leonard, M. D.,	1866
+Wetmore, Edward Ogsbury,	1858	Walker, William David, Rev.,	1865
+Wetmore, Charles Hubbell,	1858	Wilbor, Samuel, jr.,	1865
Williams, Clark,	1858	Washburn, Edward A., D. D.,	1865
Ward, Prescott Hall,	1858	Walworth, Mansfield T.,	1865
Willis, Edward,	1859	Worrall, Wade B.,	1865
White, Alfred W., M. D.,	1859	Woodbury, Charles Howe,	1866
Winthrop, Robert,	1860	Wetmore, Jacob S.,	1866
White, John P.,	1860	Willcox, J. K. H.,	1866
Winaus, Chauncey C.,	1860	Watson, John H.,	1866
White, George E.,	1860	Woodward, W. Irving,	1866
Wood, William Henry S.,	1860	Wheeler, Ezra,	1866
Whiting, Francis H. N.,	1861	Wright, Samuel V.,	1866
Worster, Joseph, M. D.,	1861	Williamson David B.,	1866
+Ward, J. Otis,	1861	Weller, Augustus N.,	1866
Walbridge, Joseph N. H.,	1861		
Walsh, Samuel A.,	1862	+Yale, Cyrus, jr.,	1853
Wheeler, Thomas M.,	1862	+Young, Thomas F.,	1857
Ward, Isaac M., M. D.,	1862	Youngs, Henry, jr.,	1861
Walton, Isaac,	1862	Young, Mason,	1861
Woods, Justus O.,	1862		
Willis, John R.,	1862	Zabriskie, Horsburgh,	1862
+Witthaus, R. A., jr.,	1862	Zabriskie, Lausing,	1865
Walsh, James R.,	1863	Zabriskie, Abraham O.,	1866
+Watts, George Burghall,	1863		
Ward, Warren,	1863		
Wall, John L.,	1863		
Wakeman, Abram,	1863		
Wylie, John E.,	1863		

NOTE.—In the preceding list, a dagger † before the name of a Resident Member shows that he is a *Life Member*.

New-York Historical Society.

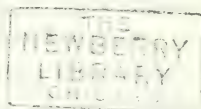
MR. BANCROFT'S LETTER

ON THE

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

DURING THE

AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.



New-York Historical Society.

MR. BANCROFT'S LETTER ON THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS DURING THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

MY DEAR MR. BRADISH :

The interest that attaches to the question of the exchange of prisoners between our loyal armies and the infatuated men still engaged in hopeless rebellion, has led me to look up the principles adopted by Great Britain in our war of independence. Not that there is any analogy between our war for independence, which was forced upon us by a wrongful policy, and the transient insurrection effected by a few desperate men in the States which knew the general government only by its benefits ; but George the Third was devoted to the maintenance of the regal authority with the intensest bigotry, and by his narrow mind our ancestors were reputed guilty of treason in its worst form. The precedents which he established may therefore be received as no derogation from his claim to sovereignty, and where they incline to mercy, they may be invoked as worthy of our consideration. To that end, leaving aside the vast number of papers on incidental questions, I ask to bring before the New-York Historical Society the few documents which show precisely the rule that was adopted, and to trace it from its source.

On the 13th of August, 1775, Gage, in a letter to Washington, refused to accord to the Americans whom he had taken, the rights of prisoners of war, saying, with the insolence which he thought would be acceptable at court :

GENERAL GAGE TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

" August 13, 1775.

"Britons, ever preëminent in mercy, have outgone common examples and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon these principles your prisoners, whose lives by the law of the land are destined to the cord, have hitherto been treated with care and kindness, and more comfortably lodged than the king's troops in the hospitals ; indiscriminately, it is true, for I acknowledge no rank that is not derived from the king."

But Great Britain was unable to carry on the war with troops levied from her own sons. The ministry entered upon measures for obtaining recruits and mercenaries from Germany ; and Sir Joseph Yorke, minister at the Hague, was asked to give his advice on the subject. In his reply, he represented the necessity of adopting a system of exchanges :—

SIR JOSEPH YORKE TO SECRETARY WEYMOUTH.

" From the Hague, September 5, 1775.

"First, as to the procuring Recruits from Germany, I really think that if it is not inconvenient to His Majesty to afford us the necessary assistance in his Electoral Dominions, we may be furnished with recruits to any number, and at a tolerable easy rate. I have been lately engaged in much discussion and enquiry about the practicability of such a plan, at the request of Lord Barrington, and in concert with Gen. Keppel, to whom His Lordship likewise applied, and as he is now upon his return to England, he will be able and willing to give your Lordship all the information possible upon this subject, for he understands it thoroughly.

"Secondly, as to the military force which princes upon the continent may be engaged to supply in the course of the present contest between Great Britain and her colonies ; that is a point of a much more difficult and extensive discussion. I am to take it for granted that such troops so demanded, would be only meant to serve in Europe ; for I must beg leave to mention an anecdote, relative to the Hessian Troops in Scot-

THE HISTORY OF THE

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CHAPTER I

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CHAPTER II

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land, in 1745, which was very embarrassing. I mean the difficulty made by them to combat our only enemy, the rebels, for want of a cartel for the exchange of prisoners, a point impossible for us to grant, because we could not treat upon it with rebels, which made the late Duke of Cumberland (whilst the few who knew it were enjoined secrecy) get rid of them as fast as he could, and never attempt to bring them to action. I am afraid, was it ever intended to send such troops to America, we should not find them more pliable there than in Europe, and their fears would still be greater, as the objects and the ideas they would give rise to would be all new."

Meantime, the successes of Montgomery in Canada had secured many prisoners of distinction. Congress was anxious for the liberation of Col. Ethan Allen, who had been maltreated, and came, among others, to the following resolutions :—

" December 2, 1775.

" *Resolved*, That an exchange of prisoners will be proper, citizens for citizens, officers for officers of equal rank, and soldier for soldier.

" The Congress being informed that Mr. Ethan Allen, who was taken prisoner near Montreal, is confined in irons on board a vessel in the river St. Lawrence :

" *Resolved*, That General Washington be directed to apply to General Howe on this matter, and desire that he may be exchanged."

In obedience to these resolutions, Washington, on the 18th of December, 1775, wrote to Howe, complaining that Colonel Ethan Allen had been thrown into irons and treated like a felon, and threatening retaliation. To this letter he added the following postscript :—

POSTSCRIPT OF A LETTER FROM GENERAL WASHINGTON TO
GENERAL HOWE.

" December 18, 1775.

" If an exchange of prisoners taken on each side in this unnatural contest is agreeable to General Howe, he will please to signify as much to his most obedient, &c."

To this insinuation, Howe at that time returned no answer. On the following day he wrote to Lord George Germain, as follows :—

GENERAL HOWE TO LORD GEORGE GERMAIN.

"December 19, 1775.

"Mr. Washington, commanding the rebel army, presuming upon the number and rank of the prisoners in his possession, has threatened retaliation in point of treatment to any prisoners of theirs in our power, and proposes an exchange, which is a circumstance I shall not answer in positive terms, nor shall I enter upon such a measure without the King's orders."

Before this letter reached England, the question had been decided. Treaties with the kinglings of Germany for mercenary troops having been signed, and numerous recruits having been enlisted at the various recruiting stations which the British government kept open in the German empire, and the time for the embarkation of the troops having come, Lord George wrote to General Howe :—

LORD GEORGE GERMAIN TO GENERAL HOWE.

"February 1, 1776.

"This letter will be entrusted to the care of the commander of His Majesty's ship Greyhound, who will also deliver up to you the officers of the privateer fitted out by the rebels, under a commission from Congress, and taken by one of Admiral Graves' squadron. The private men have all voluntarily entered themselves on board his Majesty's ships, but the officers having refused so to do, it has been judged fit to send them back to America, for the same obvious reasons that induced the sending back the rebel prisoners, taken in arms, upon the attack of Montreal, in September last.

"It is hoped that the possession of these prisoners will enable you to procure the release of such of his Majesty's officers and loyal subjects as are in the disgraceful situation of being prisoners to the rebels : for although it cannot be that you should enter into any treaty or agreement with rebels for a regular cartel for exchange of prisoners, yet I doubt not but your own discretion will suggest to you the means of effecting such exchange without the king's dignity and honor being committed, or His Majesty's name used in any negotiation for that purpose ; and I am the more strongly urged to point out to you the expediency of such a measure, on account of the possible difficulties which may otherwise

occur in the case of foreign troops serving in North America. I am, &c.

Howe's letter of the 19th of December, '75, was received by Lord George Germain on the 6th of February ; but it required no attention, for it had been fully answered by the letter of the 1st of February.

Meantime, the siege of Boston had been pressed, and Howe was driven out of New England. It was at Halifax that, on the 11th of May, he received the Secretary's letter, directing exchanges of prisoners to be made, and he took it with him to New-York harbor.

Soon after the arrival of Lord Howe, General Howe made an overture to Washington, by letter, on the subject of their respective treatment of prisoners ; the attempt at a correspondence failed from an error in form ; but on the 20th of July, Pater-son, his Adjutant-General, formally announced that now Gen. Howe had authority to accede to a proposal of exchanging Governor Skene for Mr. Lovell. As much time had elapsed since the proposal was made, Washington reserved the subject for the decision of Congress.

“ July 22, 1776.

“ The Congress took into consideration the report of the committee respecting an exchange of prisoners : Whereupon,

“ *Resolved*, That the commander-in-chief in each department be empowered to negotiate an exchange of prisoners in the following manner : One continental officer for one of the enemy of equal rank, either in the land or sea service, soldier for soldier, sailor for sailor, and one citizen for another citizen.

“ That each State hath a right to make any exchange they think proper, for prisoners taken from them or by them.”

“ July 24, 1776.

“ *Resolved*, That General Washington be empowered to agree to the exchange of Governor Skene for Mr. James Lovell.”

Washington sent to Lieutenant-General Howe a letter, July 30, 1776, conforming to these votes ; and on the first of August

General Howe, addressing his letter to Washington, in his capacity as General, wrote as follows :—

GENERAL HOWE TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

“ August 1, 1776.

“Wishing sincerely to give relief to the distresses of all prisoners, I shall readily consent to the mode of exchange which you are pleased to propose, namely, ‘ Officers for officers of equal rank, soldier for soldier, citizen for citizen,’ the choice to be made by the respective commanders for their own officers and men. You must be sensible that deserters cannot be included in this arrangement ; and for the mode of exchange in the Naval line, I beg leave to refer you to the Admiral.”

This is the way in which a system for the exchange of prisoners was established. During the progress of hostilities, various incidental discussions and interruptions took place, as for example : it was questioned whether stragglers were to be considered as prisoners of war ; whether exchanges should be immediate after captivity. When Lee was taken, Howe regarded him as a deserter ; and in this way exchanges were checked, till the government directed Lee to be treated as a prisoner of war. When the army of Burgoyne surrendered, a difficulty arose respecting the validity of the convention, unless it should be ratified by the authority of the king ; but essentially the rule of proceeding remained unchanged during the war of Independence, as established on the part of Britain by the letter of Lord George Germain, of February 1, 1776.

There is a point in that letter to which I wish particularly to call your attention. In the direction for effecting exchanges, no distinction whatever is made between captives taken on board privateers, and captives taken in battle or in garrison. It even happened, that the first opportunity for entering upon exchanges is stated by the Secretary himself to proceed from the possession of prisoners “ taken from a privateer, fitted out by the rebels, under a commission from Congress.” Our Government need not fear to be as forbearing as Lord George Germain and George the Third.

But on this subject of privateering, I beg leave to add one single suggestion. "Letters of marque," says Heffter, and there is no better authority, "are a legacy of the middle age and of its system of reprisals," and he regretted that the barbarous practice had not been renounced. By the famous declaration of the 16th of April, 1856, privateering was abolished for ever alike by Britain and by France, and so many powers gave their adhesion to the declaration, that to use the words of Heffter's French translator, "it can henceforward be regarded as the general law of Europe." This being the case, the right of continuing the system can belong only to those powers which were in possession of it when the declaration was made, and which have not acceded to the declaration. It does not follow that a new power coming into existence subsequent to that declaration has a right to resort to the system. The application of this view to our present unhappy domestic strife is obvious. Since the United States have forborne the use of privateers, the privateers of the insurgents ought not to have been admitted at all into the harbors of France or England, or other powers who were parties to the noble declaration of April, 1856.

I remain, my dear Mr. Bradish,

Ever yours, very truly,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

LUTHER BRADISH, LL.D.,

President of the New-York Historical Society.

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NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CIRCULAR TO MEMBERS.

1864.

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ELECTED JANUARY, 1864.

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New-York Historical Society.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1863.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

No previous year of the Society's history bears a more honorable or gratifying record of progress and prosperity. It is reaping the fruits of a steadfast adherence to a policy and system of management long since determined on in this institution, and rigidly carried out. A fundamental principle of this policy is, to incur no debts. The Society at this time has no debt, and no outstanding bills whatever, and closed the year with a balance of \$1,762 (seventeen hundred and sixty-two dollars) in the Treasury. A portion of this balance belongs, by previous appropriation, to the Library account, but there is no debt or outstanding obligation to reduce it.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

The Society has received since its incorporation three legacies in money, viz. :—

I. THE THOMAS FUND.

In 1832, a legacy of three hundred dollars was received from Isaiah Thomas, the venerable Massachusetts printer and editor, the founder of the American Antiquarian Society. It was probably absorbed in the various expenses of the Society about the time it was received, but has been re-established by the separate investment of the amount, by appropriating that sum derived from fees of commutation for life memberships. It is now invested in the bonds of the United States known as Five-Twenties, and the interest is regularly appropriated for the Library.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED THE
MOST IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING
CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS REIGN
FROM HIS MARRIAGE TO HIS DEATH
BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

LONDON: Printed by A. MILLAR, in Pall-mall, 1719.

II. THE DEMILT FUND.

In 1849, a legacy of five thousand dollars was received from Miss Elizabeth Demilt, of New York City, through Mr. George T. Trimble. This legacy was specifically appropriated to the Building Fund, and formed a part of the amount expended in the erection of the fire-proof edifice which was completed and occupied by the Society in 1857. The interest on the amount is regularly appropriated for the Library, from the proceeds of the rents of the Hall.

III. THE GROSVENOR FUND.

In 1858, a legacy of ten thousand dollars was received from the late Seth Grosvenor, Esq. Of this fund, seven thousand dollars are now invested in United States Five-Twenty Bonds. Four thousand dollars were applied in the completion and furnishing of the Library Building. The interest, however, of the entire amount is regularly appropriated for the Library, and the proceeds of the commutation fees for life memberships will continue to be invested from time to time until the entire original amount shall be restored. One thousand dollars has already been so invested.

This is done in accordance with the determination of the Society that all legacies, not specifically appropriated by the testator or destined by him or her to specific objects, shall be securely invested, and the interest alone applied from time to time, in furtherance of the main objects of the Society. The justice and expediency of this policy are apparent; for while it secures in every instance a perpetual memorial of the benefactor (and even small legacies by the certain law of accumulation will produce grand results), it presents also, in every year's report of these results, a pledge of the Society's fidelity to their trust, thus encouraging the liberality of the generous giver.

PUBLICATION FUND.

In order to insure the regular publication of their transactions and collections in American History, the Society in 1858 determined to establish a fund of twenty-five thousand dollars, represented by one thousand scrip shares of twenty-five dollars each. These shares are transferable on the books of the fund, in the hands of the Treasurer, and entitle the holders, their heirs, administrators, or assigns, to receive :

- I. **INTEREST**—Until the fund is complete, or is sufficient, in the opinion of the Trustees, to enable the publications to commence without impairing the principal thereof—interest on the par value of their shares at the rate of five per cent. per annum.
- II. **PUBLICATIONS**—One copy of each and every publication made at the expense of the fund, amounting to not less than one octavo volume of five hundred pages per annum.

The number of copies of these publications is to be strictly limited to TWELVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY—of which the Society may receive for their corresponding Societies and exchanges, for the increase of the Library, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY copies—but no copies are to be offered for sale or disposition in any other manner by the Society.

The conditions of this subscription include a pledge on the part of the Society that the moneys received shall be applied for these purposes, and no other, and shall be invested solely in stocks of the United States, the City and State of New York, or on bond and mortgage, and be held forever by the President, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer of the Society, as Trustees (*ex-officio*) of the Publication Fund.

As this fund is not yet sufficiently near completion to warrant the commencement of the new series of publications, the Trustees of the fund have directed a cash dividend of interest to 1864 to be paid to the holders of scrip shares—for which ample means are at their disposal.

The completion of this fund is a most desirable object. When attained, it will give the Society high vantage ground in its relations to its future field of operations. In importance it is second only to the Fire-proof Building of the Society, which ensures the security and preservation of the materials of history which we have been able to accumulate; and it is earnestly to be hoped that the liberality which has never been found wanting to us may not hereafter be vainly invoked to accomplish so desirable an end. A renewed effort is to be made to complete this fund immediately—which ought to be seconded by the active co-operation of every member of the Society.

PUBLICATIONS.

The regular publications of the Society hitherto amount to sixteen volumes in octavo, viz. :—

COLLECTIONS—First Series (embracing Smith's History of New York), 5 vols.; Second Series, Vols. I., II., III. (Part I.), IV. (Catalogue of Printed Books, &c.), 4 vols.

PROCEEDINGS.—1843-1849 inclusive, 7 vols.

The second part of the third volume of the Second Series, which is now in press, will contain a copious index to all these volumes, and with Vol. V. (Catalogue of MSS., Maps, and Charts, &c.) will conclude all the former series of publications. The Society has also from time to time published various pamphlets not contained in the above series.

THE HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF ART IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

The project for the establishment of the Museum of the Society, embracing all their collections of Antiquities and Art, in a portion of the Central Park, has, during the past year, received the sanction of the Society. At a special meeting in May, the previous action of the Executive Committee on this subject was approved—the Society accepted the Act of the Legislature, and again referred the whole subject to the Executive Committee, with power to take such action in the premises as they should deem expedient—not, however, involving the Society in any pecuniary responsibility.

Under this authority, a special Committee has been organized to make the necessary and proper arrangement with the Commissioners of the Central Park in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature, so as to give the Society the full benefit of all those provisions, and afford it the best protection and security for its rights under the Act. The same Committee are also to procure a suitable plan of the contemplated improvements, with a general estimate of its cost. Upon the adoption of the plan by the Executive Committee, arrangements are to be made for the due execution of the various parts, but all in such wise that when the contemplated improvements shall be completed, no debt or charge whatever on account of it shall remain upon the general funds of the Society.

To secure these objects, another Special Committee has also been organized for the purpose of obtaining, by subscription or voluntary contribution, the funds necessary for the completion of the entire improvement contemplated, of the Arsenal Building and Grounds in the Central Park.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The Report of the Librarian continues the acknowledgment of public and private liberality. The total number of books and pamphlets added to the Library during the year 1863 was 1432. Fourteen maps, eighteen

volumes bound newspapers, and a large collection of unbound files, which will go far towards perfecting sets, and greatly extend the collection of the Society. Among the additions by purchase was one of the entire collection of MSS., correspondence, letter books, accounts, &c., of the American Fur Company. The mass of papers thus rescued from the paper mill, to which the high price of material had consigned them to be ground up, will hereafter prove of great value in the illustration of the history of what was but a few years ago our Western frontier—now the central continental theatre of busy life in powerful and flourishing States.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1863.

In accordance with the By-Laws, the Treasurer herewith submits a detailed account of his receipts and payments for account of the New-York Historical Society during the year 1863:

Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1863,	\$ 541 66
Receipts for 1863,	13,775 73

	\$14,317 39
Payments for 1863,	12,355 39

Balance on hand in Manhattan Company at the credit of the N. Y. Historical Society, .	\$1,762 00
(Signed) BENJAMIN H. FIELD, Treasurer.	

New York, December 31st, 1863.

We, the Committee appointed by the said New-York Historical Society to audit the accounts of its Treasurer, for 1863, do certify that we have compared the same with the vouchers, and find the balance of seventeen hundred and sixty-two dollars (\$1,762) deposited in the Manhattan Company, to be correct.

(Signed)	T. TILESTON.
	R. B. MINTURN, Jr.
	O. D. F. GRANT.

New York, Jan. 21st, 1864.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE FINE ARTS.

The Committee on the Fine Arts beg leave to report, that few changes of importance have occurred in their department since their last annual communication.

It became necessary in May last to make a new arrangement of the pictures, in order to accommodate some additional specimens of the Jarves

Collection, which had not been previously exhibited by us. All the modern works were therefore placed in the main gallery, and the Jarves pictures, numbering now 131 in all, were hung in the two small inner galleries. The Committee hope that this exhibition of the entire Collection will awaken sufficient interest among the members to secure its purchase, and that it may become the permanent property of the Society. Although many of the subjects are of slight interest to modern spectators, and some of them are treated in a hard and dry manner, they are nevertheless of great value as illustrations of the history of the Art, and are therefore peculiarly appropriate for the Museum of an institution like our own.

The following are the principal donations which have been made to this department during the past year:—

A portrait of Peter Remsen, Esq., from Mrs. E. A. Newton, of Pittsfield, Mass.

A portrait of Clarkson Crolus, Esq., by Ezra Ames, from Clarkson Crolus, Jr., Esq.

A portrait of the Hon. John Watts, from Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, of Tivoli.

Portraits of Rip Van Dam and his Wife, from Mrs. Emily Verplanck Goodwin, of Brooklyn.

Three pictures, being the legacy of the late Commodore Levy.

A drawing in water-colors of Bradford's Tombstone in Trinity Churchyard, by Abraham Hosier.

A bust of the Hon. John Watts, after Ball Hughes, from Gen. De Peyster.

And several valuable photographs.

In addition to the above, the Committee take particular pleasure in mentioning the most important gift which the Society has received during the year—the collection of original drawings for Audubon's great work, the *Birds of America*. This series, consisting of about 500 paintings, are valuable not only for their associations, but their high artistic character. They were purchased by a number of liberal and public-spirited gentlemen, members of the Society, who united in a subscription of four thousand dollars for the purpose.

The following objects of interest have been deposited in the Gallery:—

Eight pictures by Dr. Mayo.

Six pictures by Peter Richards, Jr., Esq., consisting of—

The Country Home, by Church.
 A St. John, and
 A portrait of Gen. Swift, by Huntington.
 A work by Verbruyck.
 A Magdalen, and
 A Madonna.

And the Dies of the Medals struck by the American Art Union,
 by Col. Andrew Warner.

Before closing their Report, the Committee desire to say a word upon the relations between the subject which they have to some extent in charge, and the great War in which the Nation is engaged. So far, the Arts of Design have very inadequately expressed the heroism, the patriotic devotion, the noble charities of the North, or what, alas! must, in numberless cases, perish from the remembrance of men without any record, the unimaginable sufferings and the glorious martyrdoms of the loyalists of the South. The pencil and the chisel have done infinitely less than the pen in perpetuating all these things. Indeed, no war which was ever waged has been so thoroughly described in a literary way as will be this gigantic struggle. No war ever enrolled among its soldiers so many men who are skilled in the art of composition. The vast numbers of private letters, diaries, communications to newspapers, official reports, pamphlets, apologies of this or that general, besides the more ponderous and formal histories, will make the literature of this revolution more copious and affluent than that of any war that was ever waged. A distinguished gentleman of a neighboring State has already completed between thirty and forty thick folio volumes, entirely filled with clippings from newspapers alone, and many other persons are making similar collections.

But the pictorial method of preserving memorials of this war has been either neglected or abused. It is true that the illustrated newspapers are full of sketches purporting to be pictures of important scenes, but the testimony of parties engaged shows that these representations, when they are not taken from photographs, are not always reliable. The desire of producing striking effects sometimes overcomes all other considerations, and the truth is now and then sacrificed to the demand of dramatic action or a pleasing play of light and shadow. Many of these designs are of little value excepting as studies of costume, and some of them are positively lying and fabulous. If all the terrific hand-to-hand encounters which we have seen for two or three years displayed in the pages of our

popular weeklies, had actually occurred, the combatants on each side would long ago have mutually annihilated each other, like the famous cats of Irish history.

The photographers have made so far the most important additions to the pictorial history of the war. They have prosecuted their undertaking under circumstances of great difficulty and even danger, running the risk of having their dark chambers converted into ambulances, or destroyed by hostile shells. But the caution and deliberation required for successful views of this sort are obviously impracticable in the confusion of a battle, and therefore it is not surprising that what we have hitherto obtained in this way has been little besides a representation of that awful "still life" which the plain shows after the conflict is over.

We hope that more attention will be paid by the higher artists to subjects of this sort in future. It is well known that Horace Vernet, who has given the most valuable pictures of the French campaigns in Algiers and elsewhere, made personal studies of the scenes he painted. We are glad to hear that one of our own distinguished painters has the intention to illustrate the famous battle of Chattanooga, by visiting the spot and seeing with his own eyes the remarkable natural features of the scenery which made that conflict not only one of the boldest but also the most pictorial in the history of war.

But so far, as we have already said, little has been done in this way. With the exception of Leutze's clever portrait of Burnside, a few excellent groups in plaster by Rodgers, and two or three spirited drawings by Darley and Eastman Johnston, scarcely anything has been produced of an enduring character illustrating the war.

But whatever may be the failure of this extraordinary struggle to inspire our artists with the desire to record its history, it is a curious fact that, notwithstanding it exhausts such immense amounts of treasure, and causes such wide-spread anxiety and sorrow, it has not apparently diminished the prosperity of the Arts of Design. On the contrary, they have never been more flourishing than during the three years last past. This is shown by the facility with which the chief institution established for their benefit—the National Academy—has raised a fund amounting to nearly one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and commenced the erection of a spacious and beautiful edifice, to contain its schools, museums, and exhibitions. Picture galleries are thronged with spectators, and valuable works of Art find purchasers at more liberal prices than were ever paid before in this country for such commodities. Striking proofs of this are the disposal of a book of Sketches, chiefly by New York artists, at a

fair in a neighboring city, for four thousand dollars, and the sale of a private collection within a few weeks in New York for more than one hundred thousand dollars !

In Washington, where the attention of the public and the authorities is more than in any other place at the North engrossed in the war, the grand plan for the extension of the Capitol advances steadily toward its completion. The bronze gates designed by Rodgers, and embodying in a series of bas-reliefs the history of Columbus, have been hung in their places, and the colossal America, modelled by Crawford and cast in metal by Mills, has been successfully raised to the summit of the dome.

It is a striking spectacle to see a great nation thus quietly adorning herself with the jewels of Art amidst the very smoke of the combat, serenely confident in her power to defend them from the profaning touch of the traitors who are seeking her life, and to show them to her children afterward, when the conflict shall be over, with all their splendors bright and untarnished.

All which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

The Special Committee on whom it was devolved to nominate officers of the Society for the coming year, report as follows :—

Their first choice, and they doubt not that of the Society, as the successor of our late lamented President, was the officer who has so long occupied the chair of First Vice-President. Endeared to our own members, and to the community at large, by his dignity of character, his personal worth, his uniform courtesy and kindness, and by his well-known erudition, the Committee could look nowhere else while he permitted them the use of his name.

Dr. De Witt, however, had, previously to its meeting, signified decisively his intention of retiring from the active service of the Society, at the same time warmly expressing his continued interest in its welfare, and his sense of what he alone considers to be an honor conferred upon him in the appointment to his present office. Under these circumstances, the Committee felt that they had no right to urge upon him the acceptance of the Presidency, but solicited him still to lend the influence of his name and the weight of his advice to the Society, in the position he now holds ; and they are gratified in being able to announce that he has consented to do so.

To fill the office of President, thus twice vacant, the Committee have unanimously fixed upon Mr. De Feyster, now Second Vice-President. During the forty years which that gentleman has been a member of the Society, he has been, as is well known, its constant and ardent friend, and one of its most liberal benefactors. Besides valuable donations of his own, he has given his aid effectually on more than one occasion, when the very existence of the Society was at stake, nor has it been wanting in securing the acquisition of the most brilliant of its collections. In thus referring to these facts, the Committee do not intend to exclude other qualifications, but they are of opinion that long and good service also should be weighed in the scale of preferment.

In the list of those who have occupied that chair, some of the brightest and best names of our State and country have been enrolled. They are, Egbert Benson, Gouverneur Morris, De Witt Clinton, David Hosack, James Kent, Morgan Lewis, Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, Peter Augustus Jay, Albert Gallatin, and Luther Bradish. What phase in our history, what great public service, what component of our nationality, do not those names embody and represent?

As Second Vice-President, the Committee offer the name of Mr. Benjamin Robert Winthrop, also an old member, and always a faithful and earnest worker; and in nominating him, it is not out of place to recal that one of the same name and lineage is now President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and that from his pen the latest, and one of the most graceful American biographies has emanated—the life of John Winthrop, the great leader of the New England Puritans, and perhaps the brightest connecting link between the Old England and the New.

To the remaining offices the Committee recommend the re-appointment of the present holders, believing that none can be found more zealous and conscientious in the discharge of their duties. The Hon. George Bancroft, Foreign Corresponding Secretary, who had desired to be relieved from duty, has, at the earnest request of the Committee, consented to retain his position, at least for the present, notwithstanding the pressure of his own engagements.

The names recommended to the Society for the various offices are therefore as follows:—



For President,	FREDERIC DE PEYSTER.
“ First Vice-President,	THOMAS DE WITT, D.D.
“ Second Vice-President,	BENJAMIN ROBERT WINTHROP.
“ Foreign Corresponding Secretary,	GEORGE BANCROFT, LL.D.
“ Domestic Corresponding Secretary,	SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D.
“ Recording Secretary,	ANDREW WARNER.
“ Treasurer,	BENJAMIN H. FIELD.
“ Librarian,	GEORGE H. MOORE.

In these selections the Committee have consulted what they believed to be not only the wishes but the interests of the Society.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

GEORGE GIBBS,
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR,
JOHN B. MOREAU,
HENRY T. DROWNE.

Hall of the Society, January, 1864.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I GIVE *and bequeathe* to "THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY," *founded in the year 1804 and incorporated by the Legislature of New-York in the year 1809, the sum of*
dollars.

THE
CHARTER AND BY-LAWS
OF THE
NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REVISED JANUARY, 1858.

WITH THE AMENDMENTS AND A LIST OF RESIDENT MEMBERS.

NEW YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.
M DCCC LXXIII.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, held at the Library on Tuesday Evening, May 7th, 1872, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That a new edition of the Charter and By-Laws of the Society, as revised January, 1858, with the amendments and a list of Resident Members, be printed under the direction of the Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian.

Extract from the Minutes.

GEORGE H. MOORE,
Secretary.

2950
42

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1873.

PRESIDENT,

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, LL.D.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, LL.D.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,

JAMES W. BEEKMAN.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,

WILLIAM J. HOPPIN.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,

EVERT A. DUYCKINCK.

RECORDING SECRETARY,

ANDREW WARNER.

TREASURER,

BENJAMIN H. FIELD.

LIBRARIAN,

GEORGE HENRY MOORE, LL.D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FIRST CLASS—FOR ONE YEAR, ENDING 1874.

EDWARD F. DE LANCEY, WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
JOHN ADRIANCE.

SECOND CLASS—FOR TWO YEARS, ENDING 1875.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, LL.D.,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY.

THIRD CLASS—FOR THREE YEARS, ENDING 1876.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, EVERT A. DUYCKINCK,
JAMES WILLIAM BEEKMAN.

FOURTH CLASS—FOR FOUR YEARS, ENDING 1877.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D., WILLIAM R. MARTIN,
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, LL.D.

CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, LL.D., *Chairman*.
GEORGE H. MOORE, LL.D., *Secretary*.

[The President, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian are members, *ex-officio*, of the Executive Committee.]

COMMITTEE ON THE FINE ARTS.

JONATHAN STURGES, WILLIAM J. HOPPIN,
A. B. DURAND, JOHN A. WEEKS,
ANDREW WARNER, EDWARD SATTERLEE.

JONATHAN STURGES, *Chairman*.
ANDREW WARNER, *Secretary*.

[The President, Librarian, and Chairman of the Executive Committee are members, *ex-officio*, of the Committee on the Fine Arts.]

ORIGINAL ACT OF INCORPORATION.

AN ACT

*To incorporate the New-York Historical Society: Passed
February 10th, 1809.*

WHEREAS, the persons hereinafter named, and others, have formed themselves into an association under the name of "The New-York Historical Society," for the purpose of discovering, procuring, and preserving whatever may relate to the natural, civil, literary, and ecclesiastical history of the United States in general, and of this State in particular, and have presented a petition to the Legislature to be incorporated, that thereby such, the purpose and design of the said Society, may be the more effectually subverted and promoted;

Therefore,

1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, That Egbert Benson, Brockholst Livingston, Benjamin Moore, Samuel Miller, William Johnson, Samuel L. Mitchell, David Hosack, John M. Mason, DeWitt Clinton, John McKesson, Anthony Bleecker, Charles Wilkes, John Pintard, and John Forbes, and their associates, who now are, and such other persons as shall hereafter become members of the said Society, shall be, and are hereby ordained, constituted and declared a body corporate and politic, in fact

and name, by the name of "The New-York Historical Society," and that by such name they and their successors forever hereafter shall and may have succession, and by the same name be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, and matters whatsoever; and that they and their successors may have a common seal, and the same break, alter, change, and renew at their pleasure, and by the same shall be forever hereafter capable in the law to purchase, take, hold, receive, and enjoy, to them and their successors, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels or estate, real or personal, of whatever nature or quality in fee simple, for life or lives, or for years, or in any other manner whatsoever: *Provided always*, that the yearly income or value of the said real or personal estate, do not at any time exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, current money of the State of New-York.

2. AND IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ENACTED, That they and their successors by the same name, shall have power and authority to give, grant, bargain, sell, demise, release, and convey to others the whole or any part of such real or personal estate on such terms, and in such manner and form as the said Society may deem eligible to subserve and promote such, the purpose and design of the said Society, and that they and their successors shall have power, from time to time, to abolish any of the offices or appointments hereinafter mentioned, and create others in their room, with such powers and duties as they may think fit to confer and prescribe, and shall have power from time to time to make, constitute, ordain, and establish such constitutions, by-laws, ordinances and regulations as they shall judge proper for the election of officers, the election and admission of new members, for the government and regulation of the officers and members, for fixing the times and places of the meetings of the said corporation, and for conducting, regulating, and managing all the affairs and business of the said corporation, and the same from time to time to alter, change, re-

peal, revoke, and annul at their pleasure; and that the constitution and by-laws, rules and regulations of the said Society heretofore made and adopted, and now existing, shall and may remain in force until altered or repealed by the said corporation: *Provided*, that such by-laws, constitutions and regulations made or to be made by the said corporation shall not be repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States or of this State.

3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the officers of the said Society, until otherwise ordained by the said corporation, shall consist of one President, two Vice-Presidents, a Correspondent Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, a Librarian, and standing Committee of seven members, and that until the next annual meeting of the said Society, and until others shall be chosen in their places, the present officers and committees last appointed by the said Society, shall be and continue respectively the officers of the said corporation.

4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this act shall be and is hereby declared to be a public act, and shall be construed most favorably to subserve and promote such, the purpose and design of the said Society, and that no misnomer of the said corporation, in any deed, will, testament, gift, grant, demise, or other instrument of contract or conveyance, shall vitiate or defeat the same, *Provided* the said corporation shall be sufficiently described to show the intention of the parties.

5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this act shall be and remain in full force for the term of fifteen years: *Provided*, nevertheless, that in case the aforesaid Society shall at any time appropriate their, or any part of their funds to any purpose or purposes other than those contemplated by this act, and shall be thereof convicted by due course of law, that thenceforth the said corporation shall cease and determine, and the estate, real and personal, whereof it may be seized and possessed, shall vest in the people of this State.

REVIVAL
OF THE
ACT OF INCORPORATION..

AN ACT

For renewing and continuing in force an Act entitled, "an Act to incorporate the New-York Historical Society." Passed February 10, 1809. Passed February 10, 1826.

1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, That the act entitled, "an Act to incorporate the New-York Historical Society," passed February 10, 1809, shall be and the same is hereby revived and extended and continued in force until the tenth day of February, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine: And the said act shall be taken and considered to have been in full force and effect, since the time of the passing thereof, in the same manner as if the same had not expired by its own limitation.

2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the officers last appointed by the said Society or Corporation, pursuant to the provisions of the said act shall be, and continue to be, officers of the said Corporation, till others shall be duly chosen in their respective places: And the estate and property which the said Society or Corporation may have legally acquired, or which they may legally hold, pursuant to the said act, they may continue to hold, and may convey and dispose of the same, in the same manner as if the said act had always continued in full force and effect.

REVIVAL AND AMENDMENT
OF THE
ACT OF INCORPORATION.

AN ACT

To revive and continue in force an Act entitled, "an Act to incorporate the New-York Historical Society," Passed February 10, 1809, and to amend the same. Passed February 2, 1846. By a two-third vote.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

1. The Act entitled, "an Act to incorporate the New-York Historical Society," Passed February 10th, 1809, is hereby revived and continued in force.

2. The said act so revived and continued in force, is hereby amended by striking out at the end of the first section thereof the words, "Provided always that the yearly income, or value of the said real or personal estate, do not at any time exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, current money of the State of New-York;" and inserting in the place thereof the words: "but the clear yearly income of the said real and personal estate, over and above the Library and collections of the said Society, shall not at any time exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars."

3. The said revived act is hereby further amended, by striking out in the fifth line of the third section thereof the words, "A Correspondent Secretary," and inserting in the

place thereof the words, "a foreign corresponding secretary, and domestic corresponding secretary."

4. The said revived act is hereby further amended, by striking out in the first part of the fifth section thereof the words, "That this act shall be and remain in full force for the term of fifteen years: provided nevertheless."

5. The Legislature may at any time alter or repeal this act.

6. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE CHARTER.

*The Charter of the New-York Historical Society, as revived,
continued in force and amended, February 2d, 1846.*

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named, and others, have formed themselves into an Association under the name of "The New-York Historical Society," for the purpose of discovering, procuring, and preserving whatever may relate to the natural, civil, literary, and ecclesiastical history of the United States in general, and of this State in particular, and have presented a petition to the Legislature to be incorporated, that thereby such, the purpose and design of the said Society, may be the more effectually subserved and promoted ;

Therefore,

§ I. BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTED IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, That Egbert Benson, Brockholst Livingston, Benjamin Moore, Samuel Miller, William Johnson, Samuel L. Mitchell, David Hosack, John M. Mason, DeWitt Clinton, John McKesson, Anthony Bleecker, Charles Wilkes, John Pintard, and John Forbes, and their associates, who now are, and such other persons as shall hereafter become members of the said Society, shall be, and are hereby ordained, constituted, and declared a body corporate and politic, in fact and name, by the name of "The New-York Historical Society," and that by such name they and their successors forever hereafter shall and may have succession, and by the

same name be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, and matters whatsoever; and that they and their successors may have a common seal, and the same break, alter, change, and renew at their pleasure, and by the same be forever hereafter capable in the law to purchase, take, hold, receive, and enjoy, to them, and their successors, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels or estate, real and personal, of whatever nature or quality, in fee simple, for life or lives, or for years, or in any other manner whatsoever; but the clear yearly income of the said real and personal estate, over and above the Library and collections of the said Society, shall not at any time exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars.

§ II. AND IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ENACTED, That they and their successors, by the same name, shall have power and authority to give, grant, bargain, sell, demise, release, and convey to others, the whole or any part of such real or personal estate, on such terms, and in such manner and form as the said Society may deem eligible to subserve and promote such, the purpose and design of the said Society; and that they and their successors shall have power, from time to time, to abolish any of the offices or appointments hereinafter mentioned, and create others in their room, with such powers and duties as they may think fit to confer and prescribe, and shall have power from time to time to make, constitute, ordain and establish such constitutions, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as they shall judge proper for the election of officers, the election and admission of new members, for the government and regulation of the officers and members, for fixing the times and places of the meetings of the said corporation, and for conducting, regulating, and managing all the affairs and business of the said corporation; and the same from time to time to alter, change, repeal, revoke, and annul at their pleasure; and that the constitution and by-laws, rules and regulations of the said Society heretofore made and adopted, and now existing,

shall and may remain in force until altered or repealed by the said corporation : provided that such by-laws, constitutions and regulations, made or to be made by the said corporation, shall not be repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States, or of this State.

§ III. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, that the officers of the said Society, until otherwise ordained by the said corporation, shall consist of one President, two Vice-Presidents, a Foreign Corresponding Secretary, a Domestic Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, a Librarian, and standing Committee of seven members ; and that until the next annual meeting of the said Society, and until others shall be chosen in their places, the present officers and committees last appointed by the said Society shall be and continue respectively the officers of the said corporation.

§ IV. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, that this act shall be and is hereby declared to be a public act, and shall be construed most favorably to subserve and promote such, the purpose and design of the said Society, and that no misnomer of the said corporation, in any deed, will, testament, gift, grant, demise, or other instrument of contract or conveyance, shall vitiate or defeat the same : provided the said corporation shall be sufficiently described to show the intention of the parties.

§ V. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, that in case the aforesaid Society shall at any time appropriate their, or any part of their funds to any purpose or purposes, other than those contemplated by this act, and shall be thereof convicted by due course of law, that thenceforth the said corporation shall cease and determine, and the estate, real and personal, whereof it may be seized and possessed, shall vest in the people of this State.

§ VI. The Legislature may at any time alter or repeal this act.

§ VII. This act shall take effect immediately.

The first part of the history of the world is the history of the human race. It is a history of the progress of the human mind, of the growth of human knowledge, and of the development of human civilization. It is a history of the human race, of the human mind, and of the human civilization.

The second part of the history of the world is the history of the human mind. It is a history of the growth of human knowledge, of the development of human civilization, and of the progress of the human race. It is a history of the human mind, of the human knowledge, and of the human civilization.

The third part of the history of the world is the history of the human civilization. It is a history of the development of human knowledge, of the growth of human mind, and of the progress of the human race. It is a history of the human civilization, of the human knowledge, and of the human mind.

The fourth part of the history of the world is the history of the human race. It is a history of the progress of the human mind, of the growth of human knowledge, and of the development of human civilization. It is a history of the human race, of the human mind, and of the human civilization.

The fifth part of the history of the world is the history of the human mind. It is a history of the growth of human knowledge, of the development of human civilization, and of the progress of the human race. It is a history of the human mind, of the human knowledge, and of the human civilization.

The sixth part of the history of the world is the history of the human civilization. It is a history of the development of human knowledge, of the growth of human mind, and of the progress of the human race. It is a history of the human civilization, of the human knowledge, and of the human mind.

The seventh part of the history of the world is the history of the human race. It is a history of the progress of the human mind, of the growth of human knowledge, and of the development of human civilization. It is a history of the human race, of the human mind, and of the human civilization.

The eighth part of the history of the world is the history of the human mind. It is a history of the growth of human knowledge, of the development of human civilization, and of the progress of the human race. It is a history of the human mind, of the human knowledge, and of the human civilization.

The ninth part of the history of the world is the history of the human civilization. It is a history of the development of human knowledge, of the growth of human mind, and of the progress of the human race. It is a history of the human civilization, of the human knowledge, and of the human mind.

ACT OF EXEMPTION.

*An Act to exempt the Library edifice and site of the New-York Historical Society from sale under execution.
Passed April 12, 1856.*

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, REPRESENTED
IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS :

§ 1. In case the "New-York Historical Society," in the City of New-York, shall by voluntary contributions of its members and others, raise sufficient money for the purchase of a site in the City of New-York, and the erection thereon of a suitable fire-proof building for the reception and preservation of the library and collections, and for the general uses of said Society, and shall appropriate said moneys for such purpose, then such site and the building which may be erected thereon, shall be exempt from sale on execution for debts hereafter contracted by said Society, so long as such site shall be used by such Society; but such exemption shall not extend to any debt contracted for the erection of such building.

§ 2. The said New-York Historical Society shall not encumber said property by mortgage or otherwise.

§ 3. To entitle any property to the exemption specified in this Act, the said Society shall execute a declaration of the uses of said property, with a particular description of the same, which shall be recorded in the office of the register of the City and County of New-York; but no property

shall, by virtue of this act, be exempt from sale for non-payment of taxes and assessments, or for debt contracted for the purchase thereof, or prior to the recording of the aforesaid declaration.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

BY-LAWS.

NAME.

I. The name of this Society is, "THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY."

OBJECT.

II. The object of the Society is to discover, procure, and preserve whatever may relate to the natural, civil, literary, and ecclesiastical history of the United States in general, and of the State of New York in particular.

MEMBERS.

III. [Amended April 2, 1867.] The Society shall consist of Resident, Corresponding, and Honorary Members. Resident Members shall be persons residing in the City of New-York or its vicinity. Honorary Members may be persons residing in the City of New-York or elsewhere; and not more than twelve Honorary Members shall be elected in any one year. Corresponding Members shall be persons residing out of the City of New-York.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

IV. Members shall be elected as follows: The candidates shall be proposed publicly at a meeting of the Society by a member thereof; and the nominations, together with the name of the member making them, shall be entered on the minutes, and be referred to the Executive Committee. The Reports of that Committee recommending candidates for election, shall be openly read to the Society, at a meeting subsequent to that at which the nominations were made; and if any member demand a ballot, the election shall be by ballot, and three black balls shall exclude. If no ballot

be demanded, the candidates, so recommended, shall be declared duly elected members of the Society.

FEES AND DUES.

V. [Amended April 2, 1867.] From and after the first day of January, 1868, each Resident Member shall, on admission, pay Twenty Dollars as an initiation fee and dues for the current year; and annually thereafter, Ten Dollars as dues; or, in lieu thereof, a Life Membership fee of One Hundred Dollars, as a commutation for all regular dues and fees. Should any resident member, other than a life member, fail to pay the said fees and dues for two years successively, or at any time refuse to pay the same, the Executive Committee shall erase his name from the list of members, and he shall no longer be a member of the Society.

OFFICERS.

VI. [Amended November 5, 1867.] The Officers of the Society are—a President, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, a Foreign Corresponding Secretary, a Domestic Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Librarian.

They shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall hold their offices respectively for one year, and until others shall be chosen in their places.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The first seven persons in order of seniority on the list of Resident Members of the Society, excepting those who hold office at the time, shall constitute a Committee, to be known as the Nominating Committee, who shall report in writing, at each December meeting, the names of members suitable to be elected as officers; and they shall cause ballots to be prepared for the annual meeting, containing the name and office for which each is thus recommended.

The Recording Secretary shall, between the first and tenth days of November in each year, notify such persons that they constitute said Committee. Should any fail to signify his acceptance in writing by the 15th day of Novem-

ber, the member or members next in order of seniority on the list of Resident Members shall be substituted, until the number of the Committee be complete.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

VII. [Amended January 7, 1868.] The President, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian, together with twelve other members to be appointed by the President, and of whom one-fourth shall be appointed every year, shall constitute a standing Committee, to be called "The Executive Committee."

COMMITTEE ON THE FINE ARTS.

VIII. The President, Librarian, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, together with six other members, to be appointed annually by the President, shall constitute a standing Committee, to be called "The Committee on the Fine Arts."

ANNUAL MEETING.

IX. The Society shall hold an annual meeting on the first Tuesday of January in each and every year hereafter, at which a general election of officers by ballot shall take place. In such election, a majority of the ballots given for any officer shall constitute a choice; but if, on the first ballot, no person shall receive such majority, then a further balloting shall take place, in which a plurality of votes given for any officer shall determine the choice.

Whenever the first Tuesday of January shall be the first day of January, the annual meeting above provided for shall be held on the Wednesday next following.

VACANCIES.

X. If a vacancy shall happen in any of the offices of the Society, it may be filled by special election, at a stated meeting of the Society; and the person so elected to fill a vacancy, shall hold his office for the unexpired term of his immediate predecessor in office, and until another shall be elected in his place. Vacancies in Committees shall be

filled immediately on their occurrence, and in the manner of the original appointment of the Committee.

STATED AND SPECIAL MEETINGS.

XI. The Society shall meet stately for the transaction of business at its Library, on the first Tuesday in every month, unless otherwise specially ordered. But the President, or, in his absence, either of the Vice-Presidents, may, and upon the written request of any five members, shall call a special meeting, giving three days' notice thereof, to be published in at least two public newspapers, printed in the City of New York.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

XII. At the stated meetings of the Society, the following shall be the order of business :

1. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Reports and communications from officers of the Society.
3. Reports of the Executive and other standing Committees.
4. Reports of special Committees.
5. Election of members previously proposed.
6. Nomination of new members.
7. Papers read, and addresses delivered, before the Society.
8. Miscellaneous business.

ANNIVERSARY.

XIII. On the third Tuesday of November in each year, being the anniversary of the founding of the Society, there shall be an address delivered before the Society by the President, or some other person to be appointed for that purpose by the Executive Committee.

QUORUM.

XIV. At all meetings of the Society, twenty-one members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

XV. The President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or, in their absence, a Chairman pro tempore, shall preside at all meetings of the Society, and shall have a casting vote. He shall preserve order, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Society. He shall also appoint all Committees authorized by the Society, unless otherwise specially ordered.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

XVI. The Corresponding Secretaries shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society. They shall, at every meeting of the Society, report such letters and communications as they may have received; they shall prepare all letters to be written in connection with the business or objects of the Society, and transmit the same; but the Society may appoint a Committee to prepare a letter or letters, on any special occasion. They shall notify all members of their election, and of such other matters as they shall be directed by the Society; and shall transmit to them their proper diplomas, or certificates of membership. They shall keep, in suitable books to be provided for that purpose, true copies of all letters written on behalf of the Society; and shall carefully preserve said copies and the originals of all letters and communications received, and shall deposit the same in the Library.

The Duties of the Foreign Corresponding Secretary shall be limited to the correspondence with individuals or associate bodies in foreign countries; and those of the Domestic Corresponding Secretary shall, in like manner, be confined to the United States, except that, in the absence of either of these officers, or during a vacancy in either office, its

duties shall be performed by the remaining incumbent, until such absence shall terminate, or the vacancy be supplied.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

XVII. The Recording Secretary shall have the charge of the Seal, Charter, By-Laws, and Records of the Society. He, together with the presiding officer, shall certify all acts of the Society. He shall, under the direction of the President, or either of the Vice-Presidents, give due notice of the time and place of all meetings of the Society, and attend the same. He shall keep fair and accurate records of all the proceedings and orders of the Society; and shall give notice to the several officers, and to the Executive and other Committees, of all votes, orders, resolves, and proceedings of the Society, affecting them or appertaining to their respective duties.

TREASURER.

XVIII. The Treasurer shall collect and keep the funds and securities of the Society; and so often as these funds shall amount to one hundred dollars, they shall be deposited in some Bank in this City to the credit of "The New-York Historical Society," and shall be drawn thence on the check of the Treasurer, for the purposes of the Society only. Out of these funds, he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society, or by the Executive Committee. He shall keep a true account of his receipts and payments; and, at each annual meeting, render the same to the Society, when a Committee shall be appointed to audit his accounts.

XIX. If from the annual report of the Treasurer there shall appear to be a balance against the Treasury, no appropriation of money shall be made for any object but the necessary current expenses of the Society, until such balance shall be paid.

LIBRARIAN.

XX. The Librarian, in connection with the Executive Committee, and the Committee on the Fine Arts, shall have

the charge and superintendence of the Library, and the care and arrangement of the books, manuscripts, and other articles belonging to the Society. He shall cause to be prepared and kept, a proper catalogue and list of the same. He shall acknowledge the receipt of donations to the Society in his department. He shall expend in the purchase of books and other articles, and for their safe keeping and preservation, with the approbation of the said Committees, such sums of money as shall from time to time be appropriated for that purpose, and report thereon to the Society. He shall, at least once in each year, render his accounts for such purchases and expenditures, to the Treasurer for settlement, and shall further make to the Society, at each annual meeting, a full report on the condition and progress of the Library and collections. He shall have power to employ, at a salary to be fixed by the Executive Committee, an Assistant Librarian, who shall be under his direction, and perform such duties as he may assign; and who, during the hours at which the Library is open, shall be always present.

LIBRARY REGULATIONS.

XXI. The following shall be the regulations for the use of the Library :

1. No book or manuscript shall at any time be lent to any person to be removed from the Library.
2. No Manuscript in the Library, nor any paper read before the Society and deposited in its archives, shall be published, except by the direction of the Society, or with the consent of the Executive Committee.
3. The hours during which the Library shall be open, shall be determined, from time to time, by the Executive Committee.
4. During such hours, any member of the Society may have free access to consult any book or manuscript, except such as may be designated by the Executive Committee, and to make extracts from the same under the authority of the Librarian. Any

person, not a member, may obtain the like privilege of consultation from the President or Librarian, if known to them, or upon the recommendation of some other member, to whom the applicant is known. But no person, not a member, shall be permitted to make extracts from the manuscripts of the Society, excepting the donors or depositors of the same, without special authority from the Executive Committee.

5. It shall be the duty of the Librarian, or his Assistant, to report to the Executive Committee any injury done to any book or manuscript by any person consulting the same; and the said Committee may, at their discretion, lay such Reports before the Society. For any such injury, the person doing it shall make such pecuniary compensation as the said Committee shall judge proper; and if he be not a member, the Committee shall have power to prohibit him from further access to the Library.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

XXII. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to solicit and receive donations for the Society; to recommend plans for promoting its objects; to digest and prepare business; to authorize the disbursement and expenditure of unappropriated moneys in the Treasury, for the payment of salaries, current expenses, fitting up the Library, the ordinary purchase of books, binding, printing, and other necessary outlays. They shall have power to appoint a Janitor and Porter; and to prescribe their duties, and fix their salaries. They shall, in connection with the Librarian, have charge of the arrangement and regulation of the Library and collections; and shall have authority at any time to examine into the condition of the same, and into the state of the finances; as also generally to superintend the interests of the Society, and execute all such duties as may from time to time be committed to them by the Society. At each

annual meeting of the Society, they shall make a general report. Except during the summer vacation of the Society, they shall meet statedly for the transaction of business, once at least, in every month; and if any member of the Committee, not an officer of the Society, shall be absent from its meetings for three successive months, without reasons therefor satisfactory to the Committee, his place on the Committee shall be vacated, which fact shall be reported by the Committee to the Society.

At all meetings of the Executive Committee, five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

COMMITTEE ON THE FINE ARTS.

XXIII. The Committee on the Fine Arts shall have the arrangement and general direction of the Society's Gallery of Art. They shall decide upon the admission into the Gallery of objects of art, and determine their position therein. They shall, subject to the approval of the Society, make such special rules and regulations in regard to the Gallery, as they may think necessary for its preservation, proper use, and enjoyment; and shall devise and present plans for its extension and improvement.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS ON COMMITTEES.

XXIV. All Committees of the Society, other than the Executive Committee, the Committee on the Fine Arts, and Nominating Committee, shall be composed of three members, unless otherwise specially ordered.

ALTERATION OF BY-LAWS.

XXV. No alteration in the By-Laws of the Society shall be made, unless such alteration shall have been openly proposed at a previous meeting, and entered on the minutes, with the name of the member proposing the same; and shall be adopted by a majority of the members present at a stated meeting of the Society.

RESIDENT MEMBERS
OF THE
NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
APRIL, 1873.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

†Astor, William B.,	1821	Annamidown, Holmes,	1869
†Aspinwall, William H.,	1838	†Arnold, John H. V.,	1869
Adams, William, D. D.,	1844	Armstrong, Andrew C.,	1870
†Alsop, Joseph W., jr.,	1847	Alexander, John Franklin,	1871
†Agnew, John T.,	1847	Allen, Elisha H., jr.,	1871
Adams, Herman C.,	1848		
Appleton, William H.,	1850	Beets, William,	1833
†Appleton, John A.,	1850	Butler, Charles,	1837
†Anderson, Elbert J.,	1850	†Barron, Thomas,	1838
†Adee, George T.,	1850	†Beekman, James W.,	1838
†Andrews, Loring,	1850	†Brodhead, J. Romeyn,	1841
†Anderson, Henry J.,	1851	†Benedict, Erastus C.,	1841
†Addoms, Charles,	1852	Brevoort, J. Carson,	1844
†Agnew, Alex. McL.,	1853	†Brown, James,	1844
Anthon, Prof., Chas. Edw.,	1853	†Bartlett, Edwin,	1844
†Anderson, James, M.D.,	1854	†Brown, Stewart,	1845
†Abeel, John H.,	1854	†Barnard, Frederick A. P.,	1846
†Alvord, Alwin A.,	1857	†Bowne, Richard H.,	1847
†Appleby, Charles E.,	1857	†Burr, William H.,	1848
†Andrews, William L.,	1857	†Brown, Elias G.,	1848
†Andrews, James B.,	1857	†Bruen, Alexander M.,	1849
†Armstrong, John,	1857	†Bridge, John,	1850
†Adee, George Augustus,	1857	†Belmont, Auguste,	1850
†Adee, Philip H.,	1857	†Brown, Robert I., jr.,	1851
†Auchincloss, Hugh,	1857	†Burr, Edwin,	1851
†Arnold, D. H.,	1857	†Bushnell, Charles I.,	1851
Austin, William,	1857	†Brown, Horatio S.,	1852
Adams, John G., M.D.,	1857	Bayard, Edward, M.D.,	1851
Adams, William,	1857	†Barratt, Alfred,	1852
†Alofsen, S.,	1858	†Blunt, Edmund,	1852
†Allen, William M.,	1859	†Blunt, George W.,	1852
Adrianse, John,	1860	†Bogert, Henry K.,	1852
Arnold, Benjamin G.,	1861	†Brown, John Potts,	1852
†Atterbury, Benjamin B.,	1861	†Bolles, William B.,	1852
Annamidown, Edward H.,	1862	Berry, Thomas S.,	1852
Aycrigg, Benjamin B.,	1862	†Blodgett, William T.,	1852
Agnew, Andrew G.,	1863	Barton, Prof. John Graceff,	1852
Alvord, Coridon A.,	1863	†Brown, Stewart H.,	1853
Arnoux, William Henry,	1863	†Brown, William H.,	1853
Acton, Thomas C.,	1864	†Beadle, Edward L.,	1854
†Ackert, Alfred T.,	1865	†Brown, Edwin J.,	1854
†Anderson, E. Ellery,	1865	†Boorman, J. Marcus,	1854
Anthony, Edward,	1865	Botta, Prof., Vincenzio,	1854
Allen, William F.,	1865	†Babcock, Seth G.,	1855
Anthon, Rev. Edward,	1866	†Burrill, John E.,	1855
Abbatt, Robert,	1867	†Balen, Peter,	1856
Andrews, William D.,	1869	†Benkard, Henry R.,	1857
Andrews, George H.,	1869	†Benkard, John Philip,	1857

+Benkard, James, jr.,	1857	Barrow, John W.,	1864
+Belmont, Perry,	1857	Bogardus, Abraham,	1865
+Burr, Henry A.,	1857	Bill, Edward,	1864
+Barnes, James,	1857	Braem, Henri M.,	1865
+Boyd, Robert H.,	1857	+Bird, William E.,	1865
+Baldwin, James C.,	1857	+Banks, Samuel A.,	1865
+Borst, John B.,	1857	Banta, Mathias,	1865
+Beebe, Charles E.,	1857	Brown, Joseph O.,	1866
+Bates, Martin, jr.,	1857	Benson, Benjamin L.,	1866
+Barber, Benoni B.,	1857	+Bostwick, Henry A.,	1866
+Belcher, Henry W.,	1857	Bowdoin, Elliot,	1866
+Brooks, Henry J.,	1857	+Bishop, Thomas Alston,	1866
+Brooks, George,	1857	+Bishop, David W.,	1866
+Barton, Oliver Grant,	1857	+Bruce, David Wolfe,	1866
+Butler, Henry V., jr.,	1857	+Bowers, Benjamin F., M.D.,	1867
+Buffum, David,	1857	+Benedict, Erastus C., jr.,	1867
+Bradley, John N.,	1857	+Beardslee, Rufus G.,	1867
+Bowen, H. C.,	1857	Burd, Charles E.,	1867
+Bliss, George,	1857	Burdett, Charles P.,	1867
Brownell, Silas B.,	1857	Borden, Col. William,	1867
+Boutillier, Thomas Le,	1857	Bissell, George H.,	1867
+Betts, George W.,	1857	Bozeman, Nathan, M.D.,	1867
Barker, B. Fordyce, M.D.,	1858	Benjamin, Rev. Eastburn,	1867
Buxton, Vanderbilt L.,	1858	Browne, Henry H.,	1867
+Brooks, Erastus,	1858	Beardsley, Joseph A.,	1868
+Bullard, Enoch P.,	1858	Black, William D.,	1868
Benson, Robert, jr.,	1858	Bleecker, Richard W.,	1868
Bickford, Addison G.,	1858	Bookstaver, Henry W.,	1869
Baker, David L.,	1859	Brower, A. Thew. H.,	1869
Brodhead, George H.,	1860	Bliven, Charles,	1869
Buell, James,	1860	Borden, Matthew C. D.,	1869
Bergen, Rufus S.,	1860	+Bickmore, Albert S.,	1869
Bryson, Peter M.,	1860	Baker, Francis,	1869
Bunce, Seymour A.,	1861	Blatchford, Samuel,	1871
Buckley, John, jr.,	1861	Black, William T.,	1871
Braine, Thomas M.,	1861	+Bishop, Cortlandt Field,	1871
Barlow, Samuel L. M.,	1861	Binney, Amos,	1871
Brown, William M.,	1861	+Bruce, Catharine Wolfe,	1871
Belcher, George E., M.D.,	1862	+Bruce, Matilda Wolfe,	1871
Bridgman, William H.,	1862	Bailey, James Muhlenberg,	1871
Ball, Alonzo S., M.D.,	1862	+Baldwin, Octavius D.,	1872
+Bloomfield, Smith,	1862	Bronson, Willett,	1872
Brown, Erastus S.,	1862	Brooks, John I.,	1872
Britton, John W.,	1863	+Bibby, Edward N., M.D.,	1872
Bryce, James,	1863		
Brown, Morris S.,	1863	+Cooley, James E.,	1844
Burkhalter, Charles,	1863	+Crosby, John P.,	1845
Beekman, William B.,	1863	+Cruger, Henry D.,	1845
Brookes, Alfred,	1863	+Cromwell, Charles T.,	1847
Bloodgood, Matthias,	1863	+Clapp, Stillman S.,	1848
Brown, Addison,	1863	+Campbell, William B.,	1848
Blakeman, Wm. N., M.D.,	1863	+Cogswell, William,	1848
+Baker, Henry J.,	1863	+Curtiss, Cyrus,	1850
+Braker, Conrad, jr.,	1863	+Chamberlain, W. L.,	1850
Byrne, John E.,	1863	+Colles, James,	1850
Bulkley, Joseph E.,	1863	+Cooper, Peter,	1850
+Benedict, James,	1864	Cooper, Edward,	1850
Bryce, William,	1864	Crawford, Edgar M.,	1850
+Barron, John C.,	1864	Cisco, John J.,	1850

+Chauncey, P. S., Rev.,	1851	Cobb, Carlos,	1863
+Cobb, James N.,	1851	Cannon, S. Townsend,	1863
+Coleman, Robert B.,	1851	Colburn, George C.,	1863
+Corlies, Joseph W., jr.,	1851	+Cook, Arthur Peters,	1864
+Clark, L. C.,	1852	Cecil, John R.,	1864
Calhoun, John C.,	1852	Cheever, John H.,	1864
+Colgate, Robert,	1852	+Catlin, N. W. Stuyvesant,	1865
+Camp, Benjamin F.,	1852	+Clerke, William B.,	1865
+Chardavoyne, Thomas C.,	1852	+Campbell, Henry P.,	1865
+Carpenter, Edward P.,	1852	Cheesman, Timothy M., M.D.,	1865
+Colgate, Samuel,	1853	Connor, John C.,	1865
+Clarkson, Matthew,	1853	Camerden, Henry, jr.,	1865
Churchill, Timothy G.,	1853	Courtney, Samuel G.,	1865
+Chanler, J. Winthrop,	1854	+Clarkson, William,	1866
+Colgate, Edward,	1854	Clapp, A. Huntington, Rev.,	1866
+Clute, John D.,	1854	Coulter, Charles M.,	1867
+Carnley, Robert, jr.,	1854	Crane, Alexander B.,	1867
Colgate, James B.,	1855	+Cook, George W.,	1867
+Collins, Charles B.,	1855	Corey, Edwin F. jr.,	1867
Curtis, William E.,	1855	Calvin, Delano C.,	1867
+Close, Charles H.,	1856	+Case, Rufus D.,	1867
+Chapin, E. H., D.D.,	1856	+Clark, Albert,	1867
+Clute, Robert F.,	1857	Carter, James C.,	1867
+Chauncey, Henry,	1857	Cockcroft, William,	1868
+Constant, Samuel S.,	1857	Conant, Claudius B.,	1868
+Chamberlain, Daniel Drew,	1857	Conklin, William A.,	1868
+Comstock, Andrew,	1857	Crooks, William B.,	1868
+Corse, Israel,	1857	Cuning, James R.,	1869
+Conkling, Theodore H.,	1857	Curtis, George William,	1869
+Chauncey, Frederick A.,	1857	Cortelyou, L. V., M.D.,	1869
+Carey, William F.,	1857	Conkling, Col. Frederick A.,	1869
+Cooper, William B.,	1857	+Coggeshall, Henry G.,	1869
+Christy, Thomas,	1857	Comstock, Cornelius,	1871
Coulter, Samuel,	1857	Clark, Andrew J.,	1871
+Crosby, Howard, D.D.,	1857	Conklin, William L.,	1872
+Clements, James W. G., M.D.,	1857	Congdon, John G.,	1873
Cowles, Edward P.,	1857	Cowdrey, Samuel F.,	1873
+Cornell, John B.,	1857	+Crane, Albert,	1873
Coolidge, William P.,	1857		
Churchill, William E.,	1858	+De Peyster, Frederic,	1824
Carville, Charles,	1858	+De Peyster, James F.,	1836
Crosby, Robert R.,	1858	+Duyckinck, Evart A.,	1837
Crolius, Clarkson,	1858	+Dorr, George B.,	1838
Camp, Hugh N.,	1858	De Witt, Thomas, D.D.,	1838
+Conkling, Jonas E.,	1858	+Dwight, Henry, jr.,	1843
Colgate, Charles C.,	1858	Davies, Henry E.,	1843
Case, Watson E.,	1858	+Dodge, Robert,	1844
Cheesman, Oscar,	1858	Daly, Charles P.,	1844
Carter, Henry C.,	1858	+Delano, Warren,	1847
+Comstock, Sylvester R.,	1859	+Delano, Franklin H.,	1847
+Cooper, Joseph M.,	1860	+Drown, Henry T.,	1847
Chichester, James M.,	1861	Delavan, Edward C.,	1848
Charlier, Prof. Elie,	1861	+Dudley, Jonas G.,	1849
+Craig, John S.,	1861	+De Peyster, Gen. J. Watts,	1850
Crerar, John,	1861	+Drew, Daniel,	1850
Cogswell, William L.,	1861	Doremus, Prof. Robert Ogden,	1850
Collins, George C.,	1861	De Lancey, Edward F.,	1851
+Cowdin, Elliot C.,	1862	+De Peyster, Frederick J.,	1852
Crane, Jonathan H.,	1862	+Dodge, Edward,	1852

†Durand, Calvin,	1852	†Edgerton, Lycurgus,	1852
Dodge, William E., jr.,	1852	†Edgar, James A.,	1852
†Dickerson, John S.,	1853	†Evarts, William M.,	1852
De Voe, Col. Thomas F.,	1853	†Elliott, Frederick B.,	1857
†Davis, Thomas E.,	1854	†Ely, Ambrose K.,	1857
Dunshee, Henry W.,	1854	†Everson, George,	1857
†Dubois, Abram, M.D.,	1855	†Ellis, Samuel Corp. M.D.,	1857
†Dart, Russel,	1855	Eager, William B., jr., M.D.,	1858
†Dabney, Charles H.,	1857	Elliot, Daniel Giraud,	1860
†Dart, William M.,	1857	Embury, Abraham B.,	1860
†Dibble, William A.,	1857	Erhardt, Joel B.,	1863
†Dixon, George, jr.,	1857	Emmet, Thomas Addis, M.D.,	1864
†Dows, David,	1857	Eyland, George C.,	1865
†Duncan, Alexander,	1857	†Eliot, Ellsworth, M.D.,	1865
†Duncan, William B.,	1857	Ewer, Ferdinand C., D.D.,	1867
†Dodge, William E.,	1857	Elmer, William, M.D.,	1868
Dickerson, Edward N.,	1857	Emott, James,	1871
De Jonge, Isador,	1857	Embury, Aymar,	1872
Dowd, William,	1858	Ely, David J.,	1873
†Drowne, T. Stafford, D.D.,	1859		
Day, Henry,	1860	†Fellows, Richard S.,	1843
†De Peyster, Frederic, jr.,	1861	†Field, Benjamin H.,	1844
Darling, Gen. Charles W.,	1862	†Field, Hickson W., jr.,	1844
†Dornin, William C.,	1862	†Field, Maunsell B.,	1846
†Dexter, Henry,	1862	Ferris, Isaac, D.D.,	1849
Dwinelle, William H., M.D.,	1862	†Fowler, Frederick R.,	1850
De la Vergne, Geo. W.,	1863	†Fearing, Charles N.,	1850
Dey, Anthony, jr.,	1863	†Field, Cortlandt DeP.,	1850
De Marini, Geo. C., M.D.,	1863	†Foster, J. P. Giraud,	1852
Doty, Roland S.,	1863	†Fellows, Richard C.,	1852
†Dorr, Francis F.,	1864	†Frazer, James F.,	1852
Dibble, Sidney W.,	1864	†Fiedler, Ernest,	1852
†Davett, James,	1865	†Fiedler, Edward,	1852
†Dey, Joseph W. S.,	1865	Foulke, Thomas,	1853
De Peyster, Edgar,	1865	†Frenche, James,	1853
Dymond, John,	1865	Fanning, John H.,	1854
†De Forest, Robert Weeks,	1866	Francis, Samuel W., M.D.,	1857
Duncomb, David S.,	1866	†Faile, Thomas H., jr.,	1857
Davies, Gen. Henry E., jr.,	1866	†Frost, Samuel,	1857
Davies, J. Mansfield,	1866	†Frazer, Thomas,	1857
Dean, William,	1866	†Fayerweather, D. B.,	1857
Delavan, Christian S.,	1866	†Freeman, Alfred,	1857
Dennis, Samuel J.,	1867	†Field, Moses Augustus,	1857
†De Peyster, J. Ashton,	1867	Francis, Valentine Mott, M.D.,	1858
De Costa, B. F., Rev.,	1867	Fitch, John,	1858
Dudley, Henry,	1868	Fellows, George A.,	1858
Drake, Patrick H.,	1868	†Folsom, George W.,	1858
Duclos, Joseph M.,	1869	Fowler, John, jr.,	1858
†Dash, John B.,	1869	†Feeter, Jacob W.,	1858
†Drishler, Prof. Henry,	1869	Flagg, Thomas J.,	1858
Depew, Chauncey M.,	1869	†Fish, Hamilton,	1859
Dayton, Isaac,	1870	Fellows Charles H.,	1860
†Dodge, Anson G. P.,	1870	Fraunheimer, Philip,	1860
†Durando, Francis P.,	1870	Fitch, Samuel S., M.D.,	1861
†Delmonico, Lorenzo,	1870	Furman, John M.,	1861
†Dunster, Edward S., M.D.,	1872	†Fellows, Louis,	1862
Dobbs, Charles G.,	1873	†Fellows, Robert,	1862
		†Folsom, Charles J.,	1863
Eaton, Dorman B.,	1851	Forster, George H.,	1863

†Ford, John R.,	1862	Garrison, John P., M.D.,	1859
†Fay, A. Goodrich,	1864	Gilman, William C.,	1860
Francis, Lewis,	1864	Griffen, Henry G.,	1860
Francis, Augustus T.,	1865	Greer, George B.,	1860
Freligh, Edwin G., M.D.,	1865	Gavit, John E.,	1860
Ferguson, James F., M.D.,	1865	Giles, John S.,	1860
Flanagan, John R.,	1866	Griffin, Herman,	1861
Fairman, Col. James,	1867	Glover, Charles H.,	1862
†Fish, Nicholas,	1867	Garrison, Coraelius K.,	1863
Ferrier, Capt. John M.,	1868	Gilley, Franklin W.,	1863
Furniss, William,	1869	†Gaylord, Willis,	1865
Farr, James M.,	1869	Geve, LaRoy S.,	1860
Fogg, William H.,	1869	†Goodhue, Charles Clarkson,	1866
Felt, Edwin M.,	1869	Gautier, J. H.,	1868
Fithian, Freeman J.,	1870	Goodrich, William M.,	1868
†Faye, Thomas,	1871	†Gebhard, William H.,	1868
Freeman, Francis P.,	1871	Gaillard, Joseph, jr.,	1870
†Fox, Austin G.,	1872	Gould, George T.,	1870
Fellows, James W.,	1873	Garrison, William R.,	1870
Field, Maunsell B., jr.,	1873	Gallatin, Frederic,	1870
		Greenwood, Langdon,	1870
†Gallatin, James,	1843	Griswold, Gaspar,	1870
Gallatin, Albert R.,	1843	Goodwillie, David H., M.D.,	1870
Gray, John F., M.D.,	1844	Greene, Martin E.,	1870
†Green, John C.,	1844	Gardner, Asa Bird,	1871
Green, Andrew H.,	1845	Gray, John Clinton,	1873
Gerard, James W., jr.,	1845	Genet, George Clinton,	1873
Gallaudet, Thomas, D.D.,	1845		
Gerard, James W.,	1847	†Hamilton, John C.,	1817
†Goodwin, Eben,	1847	Hoffman, Murray,	1831
†Grinnell, Moses H.,	1847	Hoppin, William J.,	1843
†Gilbert, Clinton,	1847	†Hunter, Charles F.,	1844
†Gray, John A. C.,	1850	†Huntington, D.,	1846
†Grinnell, Henry,	1850	Hall, John B.,	1847
Gross, John L.,	1850	Hall, A. Oakey,	1847
†Gillian, Edward H.,	1852	†Holmes, Adrian B.,	1849
†Gihon, John,	1852	Hurlbut, Henry A.,	1849
†Gihon, William,	1852	†Hall, Valentine G.,	1850
†Gould, Charles,	1852	†Hale, Josiah L.,	1850
Gandy, Sheppard,	1852	†Hamilton, James A.,	1850
†Gourlie, John H.,	1852	Hewitt, Abram S.,	1850
Garrettson, Francis T.,	1852	†Hunt, Wilson G.,	1850
†Green, Walter C.,	1853	†Hayden, Nathaniel,	1850
†Gunther, C. Godfrey,	1854	†Houghton, George H., D.D.,	1850
†Greene, John W.,	1854	†Haggerty, Ogden,	1851
Gardner, A. K., M.D.,	1854	Hubbard, Samuel T., M.D.,	1852
†Gillespie, George DeHeart,	1856	Hook, John D. W.,	1852
†Garner, James G.,	1857	†Hoffman, William B.,	1852
†Goodman, Richard,	1857	†Howes, Reuben W.,	1852
†Grant, R. Saydam,	1857	†Hoge, William,	1852
†Gilbert, William W.,	1857	†Heiser, Henry A.,	1852
†Graham, James Lorimer,	1857	†Halsted, Nathaniel L.,	1852
†Graham, James Lorimer, jr.,	1857	†Herrick, John J.,	1852
†Gihon, John, Jr.,	1857	†Hoe, Richard M.,	1852
†Griswold, George, jr.,	1857	†Hoe, Robert,	1852
†Griswold, Ahnon W.,	1857	†Harriman, Edward,	1852
†Gallier, John,	1857	Hyde, Samuel T.,	1852
Griffith, Louis P.,	1858	Hoe, Peter Smith,	1853
Greenwood, Isaac J.,	1858	†Hoopole, William H.,	1854

†Hubbard, Robert J.,	1854	Holdich, Joseph, D.D.,	1866
†Hardenbergh, John A.,	1855	†Hamilton, James Augustus,	1866
†Holden, James C.,	1855	Hadden, John Aspinwall,	1866
†Hicks, Thomas,	1856	Hasler, Edward,	1866
†Hoyt, Edwin,	1856	Howlden, Frederic,	1867
†Hewitt, James W.,	1857	Hardenbergh, John P.,	1867
†Hewitt, James,	1857	Haydock, George G.,	1867
†Halsted, William M.,	1857	Hodges, Marcus F.,	1867
†Herring, Silas C.,	1857	Howe, Jacob Frank, M.D.,	1868
†Harden, George,	1857	Hunt, James M.,	1868
†Hutchins, Waldo,	1857	Hildreth, Watson J.,	1868
†Henry, George Herrick,	1857	Holcomb, Wm. Frederic, M.D.,	1868
†Havemeyer, John C.,	1857	†Haight, Edward,	1869
†Hall, John Tonnele,	1857	†Hendricks, Albert,	1869
†Hoyt, Joseph B.,	1857	†Hendricks, Joshua,	1869
†Hoyt, Oliver,	1857	†Hawkins, William F.,	1869
†Harmer, Charles G.,	1857	Hagen, John C.,	1869
†Hyatt, George E. L.,	1857	Hillman, Samuel T.,	1870
†Hoe, Robert, jr.,	1857	Halsted, James M.,	1870
†Harbeck, Charles H.,	1857	Hatch, A. J.,	1870
†Hall, Peleg,	1857	†Haines, Henrietta B.,	1870
†Harbeck, Charles T.,	1857	Henry, Theodore D.,	1870
Hitchcock, Roswell D., D.D.,	1857	†Hall, John, D.D.,	1870
Hadden, William A.,	1857	†Headley, William S., M.D.,	1871
†Hutchinson, Ira,	1857	Hoppin, William W., jr.,	1871
†Hammersley, John W.,	1858	Haight, Joseph,	1871
†Harriott, John A.,	1858	Henry, Edward L.,	1872
Hawley, E. Judson,	1858	Hawkins, Dexter A.,	1872
Hawley, D. Edwin,	1858	Helmuth, William T., M.D.,	1872
Hawes, Arnold C., M.D.,	1859	Howard, Richard,	1873
Haines, William A.,	1860		
Hincken, Edward,	1860	†Irvin, Richard,	1852
Hyde, Ebenezer J.,	1860	Ingraham, Daniel P., jr.,	1861
Haight, D. Henry,	1861	†Iselin, Adrian,	1863
Hay, Allan,	1861	Irving, John Treat,	1863
†Hammersley, A. Gordon,	1861	Isaacs, Myer S.,	1865
†Hammersley, Lewis C.,	1861	Irvin, Alexander P.,	1866
Hodges, Edward,	1861	†Iselin, Adrian, jr.,	1868
Hall, Philander D.,	1862		
Hutton, Benjamin H.,	1862	†Jones, George,	1824
†Hall, Edward S.,	1862	†Jay, John,	1838
Harrison, Joseph G.,	1863	†Jaudon, Samuel,	1843
Hegeman, William,	1863	Jackson, William H., M.D.,	1845
Hinman, William K.,	1863	†Johnston, John Taylor,	1845
Hull, Amos G.,	1863	Johnson, Samuel R., Rev.,	1849
†Hewitt, John C.,	1863	†Jackson, Peter A. H.,	1851
Hillman, George W.,	1863	†Johnson, Henry W.,	1852
†Hosier, Abram,	1864	†Jay, William,	1852
†Hawley, Thomas R.,	1864	†Jones, Walter R., jr.,	1852
†Hunt, Nathaniel W.,	1865	Jones, Walter R. T.,	1852
Housman, Charles H.,	1865	†Johnston, James B.,	1852
Hills, James S.,	1865	†Jones, John D.,	1852
Hecker, John,	1865	Jesup, Morris K.,	1854
Hatch, Stephen D.,	1865	†Jung, Theobald C.,	1854
Herrick, J. Hobart,	1865	Jaffray, Edward S.,	1854
Hidden, Thomas B.,	1866	Jackson, George T.,	1856
†Haxtun, John Raymond,	1866	†James, John B.,	1857
†Hyslop, George L., M.D.,	1866	†Jones, John Q.,	1857
†Hand, Clifford A.,	1866	†Just, John,	1857

†Jones, Henry L., Rev.,	1857	†Lane, Smith E.,	1850
Judson, William D.,	1858	Jefferts, Marshall,	1850
Jones, David	1852	Leveridge, J. W. C.,	1852
Jones, Frederick M.,	1869	†Leverich, Henry S.,	1852
†Johnston, John H.,	1862	†Lawrence Ferdinand,	1852
Johnston, Robert H.,	1862	†Lamont, Charles A.,	1853
Johnson, Servetus Fisher,	1863	†Lathrop, Edward, Rev.,	1854
†Jarvis, Jay,	1863	†Lanier, James F. D.,	1854
Judson, Charles G.,	1863	†Laqueer, Francis T.,	1854
†James, Edward H., M.D.,	1865	†Lowden, Robert,	1854
Jarvis, Nathaniel, jr.,	1867	Loder, Jeremiah,	1855
†Jenkins, William L.,	1867	†Lane, George W.,	1856
†Jones, E. Lee, M.D.,	1867	Ludington, Charles H.,	1857
Jones, Charles C., jr.,	1868	†Leverich, Charles P.,	1857
Johnston, Archibald,	1871	†Lanier, Charles,	1857
Jacobi, Abraham, M.D.,	1872	†Lockwood, Alfred,	1857
Janvrin, Joseph Edward, M.D.,	1872	†Lawrence, Henry E.,	1857
†Jay, John C., M.D.,	1873	†Lawrence, Thomas T.,	1857
		†Locke, John D.,	1857
Knapp, Shepherd,	1844	†Langley, William C.,	1857
†Kirkland, Charles P.,	1846	Leary, Arthur,	1857
†Kennedy, R. Lenox,	1850	†Lang, Louis,	1857
†Ketchum, Morris,	1850	Linsley, Jared, M.D.,	1858
Kingsland, A. C.,	1851	Lanc, P. Van Zandt,	1858
†Kelley, Robert W.,	1852	†Lee, James,	1860
†Kneeland, Charles,	1852	Lawrence, George Newbold,	1862
Koerner, Prof. Herman J. A.,	1853	Livingston, Robert E.,	1863
†Keteltas, Eugene,	1854	Littell, Emlen T.,	1863
†Kinney, George,	1854	†Livingston, Robert J.,	1863
†Kernochan, James P.,	1856	Livingston, Cambridge,	1864
†Ketchum, Edward B.,	1857	Lewis, Charlton T.,	1864
†Kernochan, John A.,	1857	Lawrence, Emlen N.,	1865
†King, William L.,	1857	Lamberson, John G.,	1865
Kirby, Spencer,	1858	†Leonard, Henry K.,	1866
Kemp, George,	1863	†Lord, George W. T.,	1866
†Kennin, John L.,	1863	Low, Joseph T.,	1867
Klots, John T.,	1863	Lottimer, William,	1867
Kuhne, Frederick,	1864	†Leggat, Richard J.,	1867
Knapp, Manning M.,	1865	†Leoser, Charles McK.,	1867
Kellogg, A. Bigelow,	1866	†Livings, Noah C., M.D.,	1867
Kemp, Edward,	1866	Leslie, Frank,	1867
Kirchels, Alexander F.,	1867	Lansing, Arthur Breese,	1867
Kirchels, William H.,	1867	Lyon, William G.,	1868
Kissam, Benjamin T.,	1870	Larremore, Richard L.,	1869
Kip, William W.,	1871	Lathrop, William G., jr.,	1869
†King, Archibald Gracie,	1871	Lamb, Martha J.,	1870
Knox, John M.,	1871	Ludlum, John L.,	1871
Klamroth, Albert,	1872	†Loubat, Joseph F.,	1871
†Kane, J. Grenville,	1872	Lillie, Thomas W.,	1872
		Lathrop, Herbert N.,	1872
†Lawrence, William B.,	1821	Lane, Robert,	1872
†Ludlow, Thomas W.,	1828	Libbey, William,	1873
†Lenox, James,	1844		
†Loomis, H. B.,	1847	Murray, John B.,	1844
†Lawton, Cyrus,	1848	†Marchant, E. D.,	1844
Lossing, Benson J.,	1848	†Marsh, Luther R.,	1847
†LeRoy, Jacob R.,	1848	Minturn, Charles,	1847
†Lawrence, John S.,	1850	†Moore, George H.,	1847
Latting, John J.,	1850	Myers, T. Bailey,	1848

†Miles, William,	1848	Monell, Joseph S., M.D.,	1860
†Mitchill, Samuel L.,	1848	Monell, Claudius L.,	1860
†Macy, William H.,	1848	Meday, Christian H.,	1860
†Marsh, James,	1848	Manice, W. D. F.,	1860
†Marquand, Henry G.,	1849	Moore, Charles B.,	1860
†Morgan, Edwin D.,	1849	Morgan, George D.,	1861
Mersereau, John W.,	1849	†Monahan, Thomas,	1861
Meyer, Frederic William,	1850	†Moreau, Charles C.,	1861
†McCurdy, Robert H.,	1850	Metzgar, Christian,	1861
†Marsh, Benjamin F.,	1850	Marcy, Thomas K., M.D.,	1861
†Miller, Daniel S.,	1850	Martin, Runyon W.,	1862
†McKesson, John,	1850	Mills, Andrew,	1862
†McLaren, William,	1850	†McKaye, James,	1862
Martin, D. Randolph,	1850	Murray, D. Colden,	1862
McLean, James M.,	1850	Meigs, Charles A.,	1863
†Morrison, James M.,	1851	Marshall, Henry P.,	1863
†Macomber, Edward,	1851	†Munsell, Jabez E.,	1864
Murphy, William D.,	1851	Meyer, Henry,	1864
†Moreau, John B.,	1851	Mackie, Simon F.,	1864
MacMullen, John,	1852	†McClellan, Gen. George B.,	1864
†Menzies, William,	1852	Morrell, William H.,	1865
Martin, William C.,	1852	Morgan, Edward T.,	1865
†Mount, Andrew,	1852	Mabbatt, Samuel R.,	1865
†Myers, John K.,	1852	Montross, William,	1865
†Mortimer, John H.,	1852	†Macy, Charles A.,	1865
Martin, William A.,	1852	†Macy, Charles A., jr.,	1865
Moore, William H. H.,	1852	Morris, Theodore W.,	1866
†Martin, William R.,	1853	McMurdie, John,	1866
†Mortimer, Campbell,	1854	Melvain, Robert C.,	1866
Morton, Levi P.,	1855	†Morris, Henry M.,	1866
Mayo, William S., M.D.,	1855	McAloney, John,	1866
†Mallett, Edward J.,	1856	McKee, Thomas J.,	1866
†Moore, Frank,	1856	†Morison, John A.,	1867
†Milburn, Wm. H., Rev.,	1856	Matthews, James,	1867
†Morgan, David P.,	1857	Meeker, Joseph Sprague,	1867
†McIlvaine, Charles J.,	1857	†Maxwell, William D.,	1867
†McKesson, John, jr.,	1857	†Merritt, Douglass,	1867
†Mount, William S.,	1857	Monroe, Ebenezer,	1867
†Mersereau, Nicholas R.,	1857	†Moore, George Evertson,	1867
†Mersereau, John W., jr.,	1857	Monroe, Elbert D.,	1868
†Morton, Thomas,	1857	Meeks, John, jr.,	1869
†Mattison, Mahlon,	1857	Matthews, Charles H.,	1869
†Macy, Silvanus J.,	1857	Morris, Fordham,	1870
†Macy, Josiah, jr.,	1857	Marshall, Jonathan,	1870
†Morgan, Homer,	1857	Merrick, John S.,	1870
†Milliken, David,	1857	McCarthy, Edward D.,	1870
†Mills, Henry Edward,	1857	Matteson, William H.,	1870
†Morgan, Henry T.,	1857	Myer, Gen. Albert J.,	1870
†Morrison, David M.,	1857	McVickar, Wm. Neilson, Rev.,	1870
†Morrison, William E.,	1857	†Maclay, Robert,	1871
Manning, J. Angus,	1857	†Muller, Adrian H.,	1871
†Mettam, Charles,	1857	Moore, Henry S.,	1871
†Morgan, William F., D.D.,	1857	McKenzie, John D.,	1872
†McIlvaine, Francis E.,	1857	McTavish, Duncan A.,	1872
Martin, Albert A.,	1858	Macy, Rowland H.,	1873
McVickar, John Aug., M.D.,	1858		
†Minturn, Robert B.,	1858	Neilson, William H.,	1838
Morewood, John R.,	1859	Nash, Stephen P.,	1848
†Macfarlan, Thomas,	1859	†Norrie, Adam,	1850

†Niblo, William,	1852	†Powell, William H.,	1852
†Nevins, David H.,	1852	†Paine, William H.,	1852
†Norrie, Gordon,	1852	†Palen, George,	1852
†Nesbitt, George F.,	1857	†Phelps, Walter W.,	1852
†Nicholson, John,	1857	†Peck, John,	1853
†Norton, Henry G.,	1863	†Plume, George T.,	1853
†Nichols, Horatio,	1865	†Palmer, Francis A.,	1853
Nicholson, James B.,	1865	Patterson, Joseph W.,	1853
Nathan, Gratz,	1866	†Perry, Samuel,	1854
†Niven, Robert J.,	1867	Paton, Thomas C. M.,	1854
Nicoll, Edward Holland,	1870	†Paton, Thomas,	1855
Naphegyi, G., M.D.,	1870	†Phelps, Isaac N.,	1856
Newcombe, Isaac B.,	1871	†Porter, Mortimer,	1857
Norwood, Charles, jr.,	1871	†Penfold, William Hall,	1857
Needham, Elias P.,	1872	†Prime, Temple,	1857
		†Peckham, Walton M.,	1857
†O'Rielly, Henry,	1838	†Parker, Willard, jr., M.D.,	1857
†Osgood, Samuel S.,	1845	†Platt, Nathan C.,	1857
O'Connor, Charles,	1847	†Peckham, Alfred G.,	1857
†Oakley, Henry A.,	1848	†Pyne, Percy R.,	1857
Osgood, Samuel, D.D.,	1850	†Putnam, T. E.,	1857
Olmsted, Henry,	1851	†Philbin, Stephen,	1857
†Oakes, Josiah,	1854	Parton, James,	1858
†Opdyke, George,	1857	Pinkney, J. H.,	1858
†Oothout, Bleecker,	1857	Powers, George W.,	1859
Otto, Jacob A.,	1857	†Prime, William C.,	1859
Orchard, Samuel,	1860	Payne, Augustus W.,	1859
Oakley, E. Benedict,	1860	Perkins, J. Deming,	1859
Odell, Hamilton,	1863	Phelps, Benjamin K.,	1861
†Overhiser, J. C.,	1865	Parsons, Edwin,	1861
Oothout, Edward,	1865	Phœnix, Stephen Whitney,	1861
Ostrander, Cornelius V. B.,	1866	Place, James K.,	1861
Opdyke, William S.,	1868	Parker, John A.,	1862
†Oakley, Hobart,	1868	Phillips, Howard C.,	1863
Ogden, Isaac C., jr.,	1869	Pelton, Timothy D.,	1864
Opdyke, George F.,	1870	Parker, Forrest H.,	1865
		†Phillips, Charles H.,	1865
Pearson, Isaac Green,	1836	Powell, Wilson M.,	1865
Powers, William P.,	1841	Pott, James,	1866
Pell, R. Livingston,	1844	Patterson, Albert M.,	1867
†Powell, William H.,	1844	†Prentice, William P.,	1867
†Phalen, James,	1844	Pott, Francis,	1867
†Post, Waldron B.,	1844	Pell, John H.,	1867
†Parker, Willard, M.D.,	1845	Purdon, James,	1867
†Peckham, Walton H.,	1845	Parsons, Charles,	1868
†Paine, John,	1845	Preston, William L.,	1868
Peabody, Charles A.,	1848	Porter, John K.,	1868
Potter, Clarkson N.,	1848	Peabody, Arthur J.,	1868
†Post, Jehiel J.,	1849	Pierce, John S.,	1868
Paulding, William Irving,	1849	†Potter, Henry C., D.D.,	1868
†Prime, Frederic,	1850	Pfeiffer, Carl,	1869
†Parish, Daniel,	1850	Pearl, Elbridge G.,	1869
†Petit, John Jules,	1850	Pond, Samuel G.,	1869
†Phillips, James W.,	1850	†Potter, Rt. Rev. Horatio, D.D.,	1870
†Peters, Thomas M., Rev.;	1850	Parkin, William W.,	1871
†Pollen, George P.,	1851	Poole, Cyrus O.,	1873
Peters, George C.,	1852		
Pyne, John,	1852	Quackenbos, George P.,	1855
†Penfold, Edmund,	1852	Quintard, George W.,	1861

†Quincy, John W.,	1863	Robb, James H.,	1872
†Russell, Charles H.,	1836	Rogers, William Bayard,	1872
†Rhinelander, William C.,	1838	†Schell, Augustus,	1838
†Remsen, William,	1845	Sandford, Gen. Charles W.,	1838
Rader, Maximilian,	1848	†Stevens, John A.,	1840
Root, Russell C.,	1848	Schell, Richard,	1840
Ripley, Joseph,	1849	Stebbins, Henry G.,	1843
†Ray, Robert,	1850	Saydam, D. Lydig,	1844
†Russell, William H.,	1850	Spier, Gilbert M.,	1844
†Riker, John L., jr.,	1850	Sturges, Jonathan,	1844
Rice, Edwin T.,	1852	Smith, James O., M.D.,	1845
Riker, John H.,	1852	†Spofford, Paul N.,	1845
†Ransom, A. P.,	1852	†Stetson, Charles A.,	1845
†Roberts, Marshall O.,	1852	Sistare, George K.,	1846
†Robinson, James A.,	1852	Shea, John G.,	1846
Randolph, A. D. F.,	1852	Schell, Robert,	1848
†Rogers, Charles H.,	1853	†Schieffelin, Samuel B.,	1848
†Romaine, Worthington,	1854	†Stevens, John Austin, jr.,	1848
†Rutherford, Lewis M.,	1854	†Smith, Asa D., D.D.,	1849
†Ramsdel, Homer,	1857	†Stewart, David,	1849
†Ransom, William,	1857	†Spring, Gardiner, D.D.,	1850
†Rockwell, James S.,	1857	†Smith, Uriah, J.,	1850
†Richards, Edward C.,	1857	†Schieffelin, Sidney A.,	1850
†Rodman, Robert W.,	1857	†Swan, Otis D.,	1850
†Rhinelander, William,	1857	Stewart, John A.,	1850
†Robinson, Daniel,	1857	†Sherman, Benjamin B.,	1850
Roosevelt, Robert B.,	1858	Smith, Walter M.,	1851
Ross, William B.,	1858	Strong, Seymour J.,	1851
†Raynor, Samuel,	1858	†Sloane, David,	1852
†Ryerson, George W.,	1859	†Sturges, Thomas T.,	1852
Robbins, George A.,	1860	†Seymour, Robert W.,	1852
Raynolds, Charles T.,	1861	†Seymour, John F.,	1852
Rosenfeld, Lazarus,	1861	†Stewart, Alexander T.,	1852
Rockwell, William B.,	1862	†Scott, Alexander M. L.,	1852
Rowland, Thomas Fitch,	1863	†Swan, Benjamin L., jr.,	1852
Raymond, John,	1863	†Sebuchardt, Frederick,	1852
Richards, Charles L.,	1863	†Smith, Thomas C.,	1852
Boome, Gen. Charles,	1863	Smith, Prof. Henry B.,	1852
†Raynor, James A.,	1864	†Stokes, James,	1853
†Reed, Josiah H.,	1865	Smith, John T. S.,	1853
†Ransom, J. Henry,	1865	Smith, Lemuel,	1853
Reynolds, Augustus W.,	1866	†Swan, Edward H.,	1853
Russell, John A.,	1866	Sedgwick, Henry D.,	1853
Roundey, Thomas, jr.,	1866	Sherman, Isaac,	1854
Richmond, George,	1867	†Smith, William Wheeler,	1854
†Riker, James,	1867	†Stillwell, Richard,	1854
Roberts, Job,	1867	†Stone, George C.,	1854
†Ryno, Crowell H.,	1867	†Schell, Edward,	1854
Raynor, William H.,	1868	†Stokes, Henry,	1854
Rader, Louis B.,	1868	Scudder, Henry J.,	1856
Rowe, Griffith,	1868	†Servoss, Elias Boudinot,	1856
Riley, Isaac, Rev.,	1868	†Servoss, George Hancock,	1856
†Roosevelt, Theodore,	1869	†Suffern, Thomas, jr.,	1857
Rhoades, J. Harsen,	1869	†Suarez, Leonardo S.,	1857
Randolph, Stuart F.,	1869	†Stayvesant, Helen,	1857
†Russell, Jacob,	1869	†Swan, William H.,	1857
†Rowell, George P.,	1870	†Stone, Joseph Foulke,	1857
Rutherford, John A.,	1871	†Stewart, John, jr.,	1857

†Stuart, Joseph,	1857	Smith, Isaac T.,	1866
†Smith, Chas. H. L.,	1857	Smith, Lewis Bayard,	1866
†Stout, Andrew V.,	1857	Sabin, N. Henry,	1866
†Smull, Thomas,	1857	Seefield, George G.,	1866
†Stout, Francis A.,	1857	Smith, Oscar G., M.D.,	1866
†Seton, Alfred,	1857	†Swan, Samuel, M.D.,	1866
†Seton, Alfred L.,	1857	Shoemaker, James V.,	1866
†Strong, George T.,	1857	Sidell, Gen. William H.,	1866
†Skidmore, John D.,	1857	Salomon, Samuel N.,	1867
†Slocumb, Thomas,	1857	Smith, George Plummer,	1867
†Strong, Joseph M.,	1857	Shephard, Elliott F.,	1867
†Smith, Henry W.,	1857	Shaler, Gen. Alexander,	1867
†Stuart, Robert L.,	1857	†Smith, William,	1867
†Stuart, Alexander,	1857	†Smith, Cornelius, Rev.,	1867
†Skidmore, Alfred F.,	1857	†Smith, Stephen, M.D.,	1867
†Spencer, Lorillard,	1857	†Smith, Spencer H.,	1867
†Sale, William A.,	1857	†Schell, Francis,	1867
†Staunton, G. W., jr.,	1857	Scott, G. Hobart,	1867
†Stewart, David, jr.,	1857	Steinway, William,	1868
†Stuyvesant, Peter Gerard,	1857	Spencer, Harvey,	1869
†Stuyvesant, Robert V. R.,	1857	Schaff, Philip, D.D.,	1869
†Stuyvesant, Robert Reade,	1857	Stuyvesant, Rutherford,	1869
†Stuyvesant, A. Van Horne,	1857	Shipman, Sylvester D.,	1869
Shaw, Samuel,	1857	Smith, Oscar E.,	1870
†Skidmore, Joseph R.,	1857	Smith, Alexander M.C., jr.,	1870
†Schieffelin, William Henry,	1857	Shields, Henry,	1870
†Sproulls, Samuel E.,	1858	Seton, William,	1870
Small, Wilson,	1858	Satterlee, Augustus F.,	1870
Smith, Wm. Alexander,	1858	†Sistare, W. H. M.,	1870
Sewall, Henry F.,	1858	Sterling, Alexander F.,	1871
Seaman, David,	1859	Schuyler, Peter C.,	1871
Solomons, M.,	1859	Shaw, John C.,	1871
Salter, Wm. Tibbits,	1859	Strahan, John H.,	1871
†Smith, John Cotton, D.D.,	1859	Sturgis, Russell,	1871
Sanford, Charles F.,	1859	Sabin, Joseph,	1872
†Smull, Thomas L.,	1860	Stengel, Prof. Frederick,	1872
Sackett, Adam Tredwell,	1860	Snyder, Henry, jr.,	1873
Smith, C. Bainbridge,	1860	Smith, George W.,	1873
Serrell, John J.,	1860		
Smith, Wm. Henry,	1861	Tomes, Francis,	1838
Shear, Leroy N.,	1861	†Thompson, Cephas G.,	1839
Satterlee, Edward,	1861	Tilden, Samuel J.,	1845
†Smith, John Calvin,	1861	Turney, Paschal W.,	1847
Silliman, Charles A.,	1863	Taber, Henry M.,	1849
Smith, Augustus F.,	1863	†Thompson, Joseph P., D.D.,	1849
Shaw, James M.,	1863	Trow, John F.,	1849
†Stevens, Byam K., jr.,	1863	†Thorne, Jonathan,	1849
†Smith, E. Delafield,	1863	†Tobias, Alfred,	1850
Stewart, Thomas E.,	1863	†Thompson, Jonathan,	1850
Smith, Charles H.,	1864	†Tripler, A. B.,	1850
†Southmayd, Charles F.,	1864	Townsend, R. W.,	1850
†Stokes, James, jr.,	1864	†Thompson, John,	1850
Sturgis, Appleton,	1864	Tallmadge, Frederick S.,	1851
†Smith, James T.,	1864	†Titus, James H.,	1851
†Seyffarth, Prof. Gustav.,	1865	†Taylor, Theodorus B.,	1851
Smith, Andrew J.,	1865	†Trimble, Merritt,	1852
Swift, John H.,	1865	†Townsend, Edingham,	1852
Smith, Henry Milford,	1865	Tiemann, Julius W.,	1852
Stoughton, Edwin W.,	1865	Tiemann, Peter C.,	1852

†Tatham, Benjamin,	1854	†Van Rensselaer, Alex.,	1857
Trask, Charles H.,	1865	†Valentine, William J.,	1857
†Turnure, Lawrence,	1856	†Van Schaick, Peter C.,	1857
†Thurston, William H.,	1857	†Van Woert, F. G.,	1857
†Tilford, J. A.,	1857	†Van Wagenen, Jacob,	1857
†Thorne, Jonathan, jr.,	1857	†Van Arsdale, John,	1857
†Thorne, Edwin,	1857	†Van Arsdale, Henry, M.D.,	1857
†Tatham, Charles B.,	1857	Vermilye, Washington R.,	1861
†Taylor, Moses,	1857	Van Duser, William J.,	1865
†Taylor, George C.,	1857	Van Nostrand, Garrett,	1866
†Tucker, Richard Sands,	1857	†Vanderbilt, Cornelius, jr.,	1867
Tiemann, Daniel F.,	1857	†Vanderbilt, William H.,	1867
†Tyng, Stephen H., D.D.,	1857	Van Voorst, Hooper C.,	1870
Thompson, George W.,	1857	Van Schaick, Jenkins,	1871
Tailer, Henry A.,	1858	Van Reed, Jacob H.,	1871
Trevor, John B., jr.,	1858	Van Wagenen, Hubert,	1872
Tracy, Edward F.,	1858		
Tuckerman, Joseph,	1860	Webb, James Watson,	1828
†Taggart, John G.,	1860	Williams, Stephen C.,	1836
Tugnot, George,	1860	†Winthrop, Benj. Robert,	1837
Tiffany, Charles L.,	1860	†Wetmore, Prosper M.,	1838
†Terhune, Thomas,	1861	Weeks, John A.,	1838
Therasson, Louis F.,	1861	Winthrop, Henry R.,	1838
Tooker, Gabriel Mead,	1861	Willet, Edward M.,	1840
Townsend, John P.,	1862	†Warner, Andrew,	1845
Thompson, Alexander R., Rev.,	1862	Williams, William R., D.D.,	1845
Terbell, Henry S.,	1863	†Wood, William,	1847
Tyng, Stephen H., jr., D.D.,	1864	†Wadsworth, Julius,	1847
Tenney, Daniel J.,	1864	Wolfe, Joel,	1847
Thompson, Frederick F.,	1864	Wright, J. Butler,	1849
†Tallmadge, William C.,	1864	Wood, Ross W.,	1850
Tuckerman, Lucius,	1865	Walsh, A. Robertson,	1850
†Thompson, Frederick,	1866	†Whitmarsh, F. De P.,	1850
Timpson, John W.,	1868	†Wright, William W.,	1851
Thompson, Austin D.,	1869	Walker, Edward,	1852
†Tinker, James,	1871	†White, Norman,	1852
Thayer, James S.,	1871	†Williams, John E.,	1852
		Wood, James R., M.D.,	1853
Underhill, Walter M.,	1862	Warner, Hiram W.,	1853
Upham, Francis W.,	1871	†Winslow, L. C.,	1854
Ulman, H. Charles,	1871	†Wetmore, Erastus,	1854
Underhill, Jacob,	1872	†Wakeman, John P.,	1854
		†Wells, Lloyd W.,	1854
Van Nest, John,	1843	Wilcoxson, M. Van B.,	1854
†Van Rensselaer, P. S.,	1844	†Witthaus, Rudolph A.,	1854
Varnum, Joseph B.,	1845	†Wetmore, Samuel,	1854
Van Beuren, M. M.,	1848	†Watts, Ridley,	1855
†Vose, Charles L.,	1848	Wood, Edward,	1855
Van Santvoord, Cornelius,	1851	Wilson, John,	1856
†Van Duser, Selah,	1851	†Woodruff, Baker,	1857
Vermilye, Thomas E., D.D.,	1851	†Ward, Montaguie,	1857
Van Schaick, Henry,	1851	†Wilmerding, T. Lawrence,	1857
Van Houten, D. B.,	1851	†Wilmerding, Frederic B.,	1857
Van Schaick, Stephen D.,	1852	†Watson, John,	1857
Vermilye, William M.,	1852	†Waldron, George B.,	1857
Van Winkle, Edgar S.,	1854	†White, Wm. Augustus, jr.,	1857
Van Alen, Gen. James H.,	1854	†Watson, Charles,	1857
Van Nostrand, David,	1856	†Willetts, Daniel T.,	1857
Vanderpoel, Aaron J.,	1856	†White, Charles Trumbull,	1857

†Wesley, Edward B.,	1857	Washburn, Edward A., D.D.,	1865
†Wilmersding, Thomas A.,	1857	Willcox, J. K. H.,	1866
†Woodward, Robert T.,	1857	Watson, John H.,	1866
†Warner, Samuel A.,	1857	Wheeler, Ezra,	1866
†Wright, John M.,	1857	Wright, Samuel V.,	1866
†Winthrop, Egerton Leigh,	1857	Williamson, David B.,	1866
†Winthrop, B. R., jr.,	1857	Wright, Edward M.,	1866
†Winthrop, William Neilson,	1857	Warner, Abraham L.,	1866
†Wickersham, John B.,	1858	Whittemore, Charles,	1867
Winston, Frederic S.,	1858	White, Octavius A., M.D.,	1867
†Wetmore, Edward Ogsbury,	1858	Williamson, James A.,	1867
†Wetmore, Charles Hubbell,	1858	†Webster, Sidney,	1867
White, Alfred W., M.D.,	1859	White, Frederick C.,	1867
Winthrop, Robert,	1860	†Waite, Charles C.,	1867
White, John F.,	1860	Weed, Thurlow,	1868
Wood, William Henry S.,	1860	Wood, Joseph H.,	1869
†Ward, J. Otis,	1861	Woolsey, Theodorus B.,	1870
†Witthaus, R. A. jr.,	1862	†Webb, William H.,	1870
†Watts, George Burghall,	1863	†Ward, George Cabot,	1870
Wall, John L.,	1863	Ward, Charles H.,	1871
Wakeman, Abram,	1863	Woodruff, Lewis B.,	1871
†White, Leonard D.,	1863	Wheeler, DeWitt Clinton,	1871
Westerfield, Joseph H.,	1863	Waterbury, Nelson J.,	1871
Wheelwright, Benjamin F.,	1863	Weeks, Francis H.,	1871
†Wheeler, Everett P.,	1863	†Wolfe, Catharine Lorillard,	1871
†Wood, Isaac F.,	1863	†White, Joseph Moss,	1871
†Wilder, Louis D. V., M.D.,	1864	Washburn, John S.,	1872
†Wiley, Franklin,	1864	Walker, Henry H.,	1872
†Wolfe, John,	1864	Williams, Edward E.,	1872
†Whittemore, Thomas W.,	1864	Weeks, Henry A.,	1873
Wood, Frederic,	1864		
Werner, Prof. Adolph,	1865	†Yale, Cyrus, jr.,	1853
Wilde, Samuel, jr.,	1865	†Young, Thomas F.,	1857
†Watkins, Lucas S.,	1865	Youngs, Henry,	1861
†Weston, Richard Warren,	1865	Young, Mason,	1861
Warner, Everardus B., M.D.,	1865	Yergens, Christian F. W.,	1872
Wright, George William,	1865		
Weber, Leonard, M.D.,	1866	Zabriskie, Horsburgh,	1862
†Walker, William David, D.D.,	1865		

NOTE.—In the preceding list, a dagger † before the name indicates a Life Member.

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